

# THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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WOMAN'S  
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NEW YORK:

## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.



### OMICALITIES.

SHE—Are you sure you will like like married life as well as you do your club?

He—Oh, yes!

"And are you so awfully fond of your club?"

"Not very."

"JOE keeps his wife and mother-in-law mad at him half the time."

"What vexes them so?"

"He calls them his Board of Lady Managers."

"Mr. Skidds seems to have taken a great liking to that young woman."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "She is very clever. You observe how dimly bald-headed Mr. Skidds is?"

"Yes."

"She criticised the style in which he wears his hair."

### IN BOSTON.

BURGLAR'S WIFE—Halloa, Bill!

Burglar—Well, I'll be hanged!

"What's up?"

"I'm a lamb if I ain't got mixed up in these crooked streets, an' went an' broke inter my own house!"

"WHAT is that racket upstairs?" said a caller to little Bonny Bloobumper.

"That's ma dropping a hint to pa," replied Bonny.

TREMBLING YOUTH—Madam, I love you to distraction; will you be my wife?

Girl of the Future—You may leave your references and call again.

"THAT man Smithers is a clever fellow. He can write with either hand."

"Is that so? How does he do it?"

"On a typewriter."

THE prisoner's dock is not a situation favorable to repartee. But on one occasion the accused undoubtedly scored.

"Why did you manufacture this bad money?" the magistrate said, sternly.

"'Cos I couldn't turn out no better," replied the counterfeiter.

THE young ladies of a place which shall be nameless, as a protest against chattering women, recently organized a "Thought Club," which has proved so successful that at the very first meeting they talked for five whole hours on "The advantages of silent meditation."

READY TO PROVE IT.—Doubtful Individual: "That snake don't measure no 6ft. long."

Showman—My friend, here's a tape-line, and the case is not locked, so if you have any doubts, just reach right in and measure the repile.

THE NEXT THING. — Daughter — Oh, papa, I've just got the most lovely yachting costume you ever saw.

Papa (busily)—I'm glad you like it.

Daughter.—It's just too sweet for anything. Now all we need is a yacht.

ARTISTIC WIFE (to bald husband)—Let me paint a spider on your head, darling, so that the flies won't come to trouble you while you are having your little nap.

### How a Bicycle Tyre is Made.

AN interesting sight is the pneumatic room of a rubber mill, the room in which rubber is cut into strips to be made into tyres. Here, on clean long tables of white pine, the sheets of rubber are cut into strips for the tyres. First, the sheets are drawn over the tube from the rolls at the end, and the men, brushes in hand, smooth out all the air swellings, and dust the surface with flour or soapstone to prevent any stickiness, says *The Cyclist*. Then the head-cutter twirls his rapid compasses along the width at either end, making the points of division where the sheet will be separated into strips three or four inches wide, according to the size of the tyres. At these points the helpers hold a chalk line, one at either end, and

the head cutter snaps in at the middle, making seven, eight, or nine parallel lines running the length of the sheet. Now each man grasps his rubber knife, especially ground so as to give a long cutting edge, and, dipping its blade in the can of water at his side, starts down one of the white lines, walking backward, his body bent, his eyes intent, and cutting as he goes. Should his knife err from the line, by so little as the sixteenth of an inch, the strip would be spoiled, and the rubber for one tyre tube, at least would go into the scrap heap.

BUTCHER—I need a boy about your size, and will give you three dollars a week.

Applicant—Will I have a chance to rise?

Butcher—Yes; I want you to be here at four o'clock in the morning.

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THE McCALL COMPANY,

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1897.

No. 11.

## Dame Fashion Says:

THAT the attempt to revive flounces all the way up the skirt has not been very successful, but the style exists—it has taken sufficiently to say as much as that. With the airy, fussy dresses of Mid-summer it is sure to make more way as flounces are at their prettiest in laces and transparent materials.

Canvas has been carried all before it this year. It is as prevalent as the coarser, less dressy étamines of some years back, when everybody who could afford it had an étamine dress. Of course, canvas and all transparent fabrics make somewhat costly dresses; they need to be mounted on a silk foundation which costs as much as a woollen gown.

A great deal of white will figure again this year as waistcoats, revers, etc., for gowns of the skirt-and-coat variety. Fawn cloth dresses look charming with jackets decorated with frogs of white braid. The skirt is also braided in white.

There is a very pretty style of draped bodice



"CHERRY RIPE."

From a painting by Sir John Millais.

for canvas or light fabrics. It is cut in one piece. The right side is much longer than the left, which is arranged almost plain on the silk lining. The double-breasted right front, however, is gathered up the left edge in a series of plaits upon the edge of the lining, the plaits being passed through three paste buckles, and ending in a tiny frill. It is wonderfully pretty. A ruffled sleeve with "perky" little puff supported by a stiff lining is an appropriate finish.

The newest bow for waistbands has two long upstanding loops rising towards the bust, and just one tiny little knot on the waistband.

There is a great deal of lace insertion of the guipure type used as trimming. It is very effective to separate the *bouillonés* of a canvas or chiffon blouse, and to stripe canvas skirts. The designs are most artistic and beautiful.

*Peau de soie*, under other names, is a silk much used at present for facing the revers of tailor-made coats, while many of the smartest boleros betray a weakness for fancy moirés.



### Fashions of the Month.



be permitted a fellow feeling with the children of Israel, seeing that I have to produce a fashion article out of the chaff and straw of a mid-season.

Almost any mode can be reckoned amongst the things worn, so great are the number of styles which prevail, always, of course, with the proviso that the cut is correct. A skirt without stiffening has to rely entirely on the virtue of its cut for its good appearance. So many skirts are now connected only at the waist-belt with their linings, that a double difficulty has to be met, inasmuch as a badly-cut foundation always qualifies in a disastrous manner the set of the outerskirt.

Serge gowns, much braided, though mostly in simple designs, take the lead among morning dresses. A favorite method is to lay on successive rows of braid from within a few inches of the waist, or from the waist to the knees. These braids are arranged in various ways, some simply straight round the skirt, others high at the back and sloping down to the front, while others take festoon lines from the side seams round the back and front. This latter is an excellent style for anyone inclining to embonpoint, as it cuts the figure at the sides.

Vests are a very important detail and accompany nearly every costume, and, in common with the other parts of the "up-to-date" toilette, are much ornamented and trimmed.

The laundresses should rejoice this Summer, for washing fabrics are so beautiful, especially the newest batistes, that few women will have sufficient strength of mind to adhere to blouses only and forego the glories of an entire costume. The silk weaving in the cotton goods gives them an appearance as smart as silk, and the designs are beautiful beyond description.

The daintiest of fabrics are the silk figured muslins. The designs are sometimes raised or woven into the muslin in soft lines and crossbars of pale colors. Imagine a mauve muslin with a scattering of wild pansies, or a butter color with

a red silk bird's-eye spot. The floral muslins look as if they were hand-painted, and show quite a range of new backgrounds in fawn or corded black.

Paris is producing capes of transparent muslin or lace, which "reveal yet conceal" the figure, and recall the old pictures of the thirties. Small pointed capes, forming points back and front, have a high Medici collar and revers. They are befrilled and ruched, but the collars are of plain colored velvet.

Entire dresses are made of alternate tucks, insertion, and frills of lace; only the back of the skirt is left plain.

Stocks are tied under the chin, and the newest wide ribbon belts are draped round the figure, the long ends being passed through a round buckle at the back.

The Eton jacket, slightly modified, now masquerades as the "Middy" or mess jacket. I saw one in navy blue velvet, meant to be worn with a blue serge skirt. B. M.

### LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 4796—Skirt, 4761.

An ideal Summer toilette of pink and white organdie is shown in our illustration. The dainty bodice is made with a stylish yoke composed of rows of tucking and insertion. This is edged with a handsome lace garniture which conceals the place where the slightly full front is joined on to the yoke, and also gives a very dressy appearance to the costume. The back has its fullness confined by gathers at the waist line and is trimmed to correspond with the front. The closing is formed down the centre of the yoke in front and at the left under-arm seam. The jaunty sleeves fit the arm perfectly and are adorned at the tops by draped puffs. The five gored skirt is trimmed with dainty lace edged ruffles down each side of the front breath and around the bottom at the sides and back. At the hips the fullness is confined by rows of shirring. Blue and white foulard with a yoke of plaited chiffon and trimmings of white French lace is another cool looking and stylish combination of materials suitable for this design.

No. 4796.—Ladies' Waist, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; lace edging represented,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards; lace insertion, 5 yards; ribbon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4761.—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (having its Side Gores gathered—suitable for thin fabrics), requires for medium size, 8 yards material 22 inches wide,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 36 inches wide. Lining required,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Insertion represented,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24,



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4796—Skirt, 4761

AN IDEAL COSTUME FOR JULY.

For description see opposite column.

26, 28, and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.





McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4802

**LADIES' CAPE.**—This dainty little wrap is of black satin handsomely trimmed with jet passementerie and edged with a full ruffle of net laid over a ruffle of the cape material. It is cut with a deep shawl point in the back and pointed ends in front, crossing in surplice fashion and fastened to the ribbon belt, (which holds the garment in at the waist), by smart rosettes. This cape is very easy to make and so dressy and stylish that it is sure to give satisfaction. Silks, velvets, brocades, velveteen or fine cloths are suitable materials for its development.

No. 4802.—Ladies' Cape, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 27 inches wide. Silk lining required,  $\frac{7}{8}$  yard; net represented,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards; passementerie,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards; narrow satin ribbon,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  yards; wide satin ribbon, 6 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

#### LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST No. 4793.

This very novel and dressy bodice is of figured organdie made up over a lining of purple silk. The pattern is arranged with jaunty surplice fronts fastening a little to the left side. A very becoming collarette of white lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, gives an extremely stylish appearance to the costume while a tiny vest covered with the same trimming fills up the opening left between the points of the collar. The back of the garment has its slight fullness gathered into the waist line. Taffeta ribbon forms the collar and belt.

Black grenadine made over a lining of bright green silk with the big collar either of the dress material or of dark green satin edged with black lace, is a very rich and appropriate combination of materials when this pattern is used by an elderly lady. All varieties of washable fabrics, either sheer goods such as lawns, Swisses, organdies, etc., or heavier outing fabrics similar to piqué, or grass linen can be successfully used.

No. 4793.—Ladies' Surplice Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Lace represented,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

#### Fine Feathers.

**A** FEATURE of the new millinery is the blending together of two or three shades of glace ribbon for bows, bands, and rosettes, and the combination of plaid and plain ribbon for trimming the smartest of hats.

For ornamenting smart pearl grey gowns, nothing is prettier than the grey cord and silver thread *motifs* and garnitures, which must be backed by a contrasting silk lining. The newest of our bead *galons* introduce Honiton braiding into the design.

Yellow kid gloves with fancy black and white points will be much in evidence this season, as will French grey and black, while for evening wear the tops of long *gants de Suède* will give opportunity for the display of rare old lace.

For children's sashes and our own neckties, wide hem-stitched pongée silk is shown, the hem in several widths at the same price.

Green of every shade continues in fashion, with reds, from the dark rich royal to the light pink, with a decided tone of red in it, for which as yet no satisfactory name has been found. Another competitor for favor is the fullest orange of the mandarin tone, but also with a dash of red in it. The use of very narrow edgings has been the means of mingling shades in quite a new style, which has been done by narrow ribbon in silk or velvet, and by curiously woven little trimmings like the lace edgings, which have hitherto been made only in thread. Then cords have been called into play, and a contrasting color has in some way contrived to give a very decided outline to most of the new shades. Red and blue from motives of loyalty having certainly usurped the first place.

Black velvet baby ribbon is playing a vastly important part in the trimming of all the newest gowns and hats, while it is also making its *debut* on sunshades. It is a particularly pretty finish to the airy flounces of chiffon evening dresses.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4793

### Pictures of Children.

#### Anecdotes of Great Painters and Their Tiny Models.

CHILDHOOD has ever been a favorite subject for the painter from the notable productions of Vandyke, Velasquez, or Sir Joshua Reynolds to the latest canvases exhibited this year on the walls of the Salon, the Royal Academy or the galleries of the Society of American Artists, the masters of the brush and pencil have done their best to faithfully delineate the chubby faces and rounded limbs of the wee bairns of their own times. In art exhibitions the largest crowds are always gathered around children's pictures; not the most learned of our fellow citizens, perhaps, or those who know a deal about art—spelled with a capital A—but just the average specimens of the great beauty loving public that does not always know a good picture from a bad one, but is certain of what it likes and is not ashamed to show when it is pleased. The *fin de siècle* art student, on the other hand, whether he be a bit of a dandy or belongs to the towzle

sweet little maiden who is bringing a letter "For the Squire." The quaint old-world costume of this dear little messenger and her big shirred sun-bonnet that falls so prettily over her serious face, framed by its golden curls, make up a delightful *ensemble*. "Cherry Ripe" is, perhaps, better known in America than the work I have just described. The demure young lady with the ripe cherries beside her on the wall, who sits so sedately with her hands folded was painted many years ago. To most people at all familiar with the masterpieces of modern art, Miss "Cherry Ripe" remains always in imagination a tiny girl. So it was rather a shock to read last Winter in an English journal that the original of this famous painting, the child model, a daughter of an intimate friend of the painter, had now grown up and was about to make her debut into society. If she is as pretty a big girl as she was a little one, what havoc she will make with English hearts. This canvas of Millais' reminds one somewhat forcibly of another great picture of a child that was painted in the early part of the eighteenth century, the portrait of Penelope Boothby, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The costume in both cases is of nearly the same period and there are many points of simi-



"A SONG WITHOUT WORDS."

From a painting by Adolf Lins.

headed genus that styles itself "Bohemian," has little admiration for anything so sweet and simple as the picture of a child. He raves over green and purple harmonies, very black looking studies of old women or men, or sketchily drawn nymphs and naiads whose costume, or lack of it, reminds one irresistibly of the last line of that charming old rhyme beginning "Mother may I go out to swim?" That this phase quickly passes is proved by the fact that some of the great artistic successes of modern times have been achieved by means of portraits or fancy pictures of children. The late Sir John Millais, President of the Royal Academy, the most popular of English painters, once said that in all his long career no one picture had ever brought him so much fame, money or caused his name to be better known than the canvas of the little boy blowing bubbles which was purchased by the owners of Pear's Soap. This, of course, if Millais' statement is to be taken seriously, was due to the fact that Messrs. Pears distributed black and white copies of the lovely picture, (more or less defaced by advertising matter), throughout the length and breadth of two continents.

Two charming examples of this great artist that have never been debased by commercial usages are included among our illustrations, "Cherry Ripe," which adorns the title page, and the

larity in the treatment of the subject. A contemporary says of the great Sir Joshua: "What a love Reynolds had for children, old bachelor though he was. What a marvellous knowledge of their ways, even of their thoughts."

Sir Joshua built an enormous studio in a fashionable part of London. Thither came all the beaux, belles, wits and courtiers of the day, for this artist was court painter and highly esteemed by royalty. To possess a portrait of herself painted by Reynolds was the ambition of every woman of fashion, and he has left hundreds of these pictures of high born dames and tiny lords and ladies to show posterity that his claims to greatness were well founded. His success with children was remarkable, the very spirit of his little subjects seems breathed into his canvases. One secret of this was that he understood them thoroughly and many charming stories are told of his delightful management of an unruly model. One of his little sitters, Lord William, came on a certain morning to the great studio in a very stubborn frame of mind, he did not want his portrait painted, he cried and howled and behaved very like a bad boy of the present day. Sir Joshua, who had the most equable of tempers, tried blandishments and cajolery in vain. At last the naughty child, in a fit of sulky anger, huddled himself against the wall and

refused to budge an inch. The artist, by a happy inspiration, perceiving that the boy had unconsciously placed himself in exactly the right attitude, exclaimed: "Keep where you are, my little man," and proceeded to paint him then and there.

One belief of this famous man should prove a great shock to the modern disciples of studied grace, the exponents of Delsarte systems, etc. He always contended that the natural gestures of children were graceful, and that it was dancing school that made them awkward.

The beautiful reproduction of "Little Miss Primrose" a delightful picture by J. Archer, shows us a quaintly costumed English damsel of the last century. The *genre* painting "A Song Without Words" by Adolf Lius plainly indicates its German origin. The old Dutch houses that form the background, the group of shouting children and the frightened geese in the foreground are all rendered in that particularly bright and sunny style for which this artist is noted. Typical also of the "Fatherland" is the dainty *madchen* who embraces her big, black cat with such evident affection. Who was the model, I wonder, for this charming composition, was it a little daughter of the artist or some of the tiny professionals for which the city of Munich is famous? Thousands of children both in Europe and America earn their bread by posing in the studios of the painters and sculptors. Paris has hundreds of these little models, generally the children of parents who have been brought up in the same profession. London, Munich, Rome, New York, every city where



"FOR THE SQUIRE."

From a painting by Sir John Millais.

artists love to congregate, gives employment to these little ones who support themselves and often their relatives by that hardest occupation for an active child, keeping perfectly still with but short intervals of rest for many hours at a time.

An amusing story is told of a child model employed in one of the life classes of a large and famous art school in New York. This school which is well-known throughout the country and was the *alma mater* of some of the most brilliant of our younger artists and illustrators, possesses a "Life" class of which it is deservedly proud. Once on a time, however, so the story goes, a remarkably graceful and picturesque little boy was engaged to pose for this same class of young men. At first everything went on swimmingly, the model held himself motionless for hours without even a wriggle and the class were on their metal and worked away with visions of prizes, distinction in the art world and oh! most distracting dream of all, perhaps even a year or two in Paris, to crown their careers. But these beatific visions were



"LITTLE MISS PRIMROSE."

From a painting by J. Archer.

rudely shattered. In measuring his drawing one fine morning an energetic student found it entirely out of proportion with the model, he announced his discovery, and behold, all the sketches were wrong.

Those benighted youths had been so long over their work that the model had grown. And yet art students are sometimes spoken of as "rapid young men."

Naturally an artist's own children figure in many of his successful pictures. Du Maurier's daughter sat for that most beautiful of all his female types, the extremely tall maiden with the straight features that he sketched so often. Wm. M. Chase, the well-known American artist, has a very great fondness for painting his four picturesque little daughters.

E. B. C.



"GIRL WITH A CAT."

From a painting by Paul Hocker.



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### Confidential Chat.



LACK of system or method in her work is the great fault of the modern woman. She seems to realize that this is a rapid age and by flying from one task to another tries to accomplish a dozen things at the same time. If she has letters to write, her table is probably strewn with odds and ends of needle-work, and the impedimenta of the occupations of half the members of the family. No spot is set apart for her where she may in peace and quietness do difficult sums in mental arithmetic on the well thumbed pages of the butchers' and grocers' books and formulate the plans of the household campaign, which, after all,

need quite as much study as the intricate business affairs of her husband. Doubtless male scoffers will say that if a woman is constantly interrupted it is her own fault; in her own hands lies the possibility of providing for herself times of privacy when she can attend to the household machinery undisturbed, and to a great extent this is so. Method in this, as in other departments of life can do much, but it cannot do all.

We propose to make our August issue a regular outing number, and one that will contain quantities of good things. A timely article on the fashionable seaside and mountain resorts entitled "The Haunts of the Summer Girl," profusely illustrated by photographic reproductions will be an attractive feature; "Seasonable Novelties" for the benefit of this same frisky maiden will be pictured and described; "Hints for Travelers," will contain much useful instruction for those preparing for the annual jaunt; "Fancy Work for Summer Days" and "Hot Weather Recipes" are but a sample of the feast in store for housewives, while our fashion department will be complete in every particular.

Julia Marlowe-Taber is the actress who is pictured upon our cover this month. This young *tragedienne* is already so well-known throughout the country and so deservedly popular that further words of commendation seem superfluous.



### Table Manners.

ONE'S manners at the dinner table, or for the matter of that at any other meal, should be free from anything that could give offence to others or be a reflection upon one's culture and refinement. Yet we can only be sure that no social error is being committed by frequently running over mentally those things which ought and ought not to be done at the table.

In the first place a guest should be punctual. To keep a dinner party waiting under any circumstances is considered by Mrs. Grundy the gravest fault. For it is said by those facetiously inclined persons, who mock at all social observances, that a dinner invitation once accepted, the guest must attend at all hazards. Nothing less than death serving as an excuse for absence from the coming festivity. In this latter case one's executor must take the vacant chair.

When the meal is ready, the servant in charge should enter the drawing-room and slightly bow on catching the eye of his mistress and announce that "Dinner is served."

Keep the elbows always close to the sides, no matter how ample may be the room between guests.

Never hurry the dinner; let everything come along promptly on time, and move steadily thereafter.

Children should be taught to drink as little as possible while eating.

Fruit is not to be bitten; it should be peeled and cut with a fruit knife.

Never drum with the fingers upon the table—or with the feet upon the floor.

Never play with knife and fork, or other table utensils; do not touch them at all, except when about to use them.

Most vegetables are to be eaten with a fork—the spoon should only be employed when the fork cannot be made to do the service.

Do not be over officious; accept or decline promptly anything which may be offered, and regard the declination of another as final.

Where wine is used, claret properly goes with the soup, and Burgundy with the fish. With the meats, sherry and port are permissible, while other wines have advocates; for entrées, game and dessert, champagne is the standard.

Never watch the dishes which are being brought to the table, or the plates or faces of other guests. Acquire the habit of sitting at ease, and of joining freely and pleasantly in any light polite conversation which may take a general turn.

Never press food, delicacies, or drinks upon a guest by whom they have been declined. It is not to be supposed that a person with an average amount of brains will decline anything he really wishes.

It is proper to eat green corn from the cob, lifting the ear to the mouth with the napkin, as a protection to the fingers.

Take soup only from the side of the spoon, never sip it with an audible sound.

It is allowable, in the eating of small game, to use the fingers for handling the wings and some of the smaller parts; but all the same it is better to avoid this whenever possible.

If an accident of any kind should occur during the dinner, do not seem to notice it—unless help may be quietly given.

Fish is to be taken with a fork only; it should be carried to the mouth with the tines of the fork pointing downward.

No well bred person ever places both elbows upon the table either during or after a meal. During a long dinner, society people occasionally rest one elbow on the table when conversing.

Several viands are now eaten from the fingers. For instance, olives, asparagus when served whole in the proper manner, and lettuce which should be torn into small pieces before the dressing is put on, after which, of course, it must be only touched with the fork.

## New Wash Dresses and How to Make Them.



OW beautiful and artistic are the wash goods this year! Grass lawn returns this season with undiminished popularity, and there are embroidered robes in this dainty material which are intended to be worn over silk, and form the very smartest of gowns for garden parties and similar functions. Some embroidered in white, and with the larger designs perforated, or semi-transparent, will make up delightfully with white or cream moiré ribbon, and the sleeves

of the plain lawn, ruffled from shoulder to wrist, and supplemented by frilled epaulettes of the narrow embroidery put on very full. The skirts of embroidered robes require careful treatment, and the first consideration is a well-gored foundation, without fulness at the top. This should be fitted with a thin, narrow band, and the skirt arranged on a dress-stand. Commencing at the centre front, flat plaits, like the old darts, are made on either side, and the lawn is slightly eased into the waist. On either hip, from five to seven plaits are run up like tucks, the runnings about eight to ten inches long, according to the height of the wearer, as the tucks should terminate just below the hips.

Beyond the hips the skirt is again eased, and at the back all the fulness is set into coarse gathers, very closely drawn together. By this arrangement, the straight material is equally disposed around the figure without undue bulk or fulness round the front and sides. The top should not be cut in any way, as this method is quite unnecessary, excepting for heavy or thick materials.

Silk zephyrs, and the thicker type of so-called grass lawn—but in reality fine Holland—are best lined throughout with material, and lining made up together at the edge, using thin silesia, jaconet, or mull muslin. Batiste is, however, much used as a lining, both for lawn, muslin, and the semi-transparent grass lawn, and can be obtained in white and many colors.

All semi-transparent textures are mounted on a separate slip, with the edges separate, the skirt being either finished with a deep hem and tucks, or with frills, or bands of trimming. Plain skirts are still worn, and skirts left plain at the edge have lines of trimming below the hips—a very fashionable style.

A very beautiful dress of grass lawn dotted over with pink embroidered spots was noted recently. This is mounted on pink sateen, and the skirt finished inside with a pink silk frill. The bodice, arranged as a full blouse, has a centre plastron of the pink lining, left uncovered, and then arranged with cascades of soft écreu lace. The belt and collar are of pink silk, the latter draped with soft lace, and écreu lace insertion outlines each front, and forms

a point at the back. The sleeves are ruffled, with the full epaulette outlined with the écreu insertion lace.

Another dainty toilette was of white washing silk, with three yellow guipure insertions, and a frill or silk trimming the skirt. The bodice was made in the same style, with narrower insertions running around, and a graduated cascade of yellow lace.

MME. MARIE BARKER.

## A Sunflower Penwiper.

STAMP on chamois skin, one of the many pretty sunflower patterns that can be bought for a few cents at

any fancy work shop, and paint the petals with chrome yellow and burnt umber; cut the flower shape out, and finish centre by putting in a circle of brown plush over a padding of wadding. This makes a useful as well as ornamental adjunct for the writing table.

The same design may be made from yellow flannel, or felt for the petals and brown velvet for the centre. To make from these materials, it will be better to cut the centre from cardboard, cover it with velvet, cut the petals out of the felt, and fasten on the back edge of centre. This entails a little more work than the before-mentioned method.

## LADIES' BLAZER SUIT.

Blazer, 4801—Skirt, 4751.

This stylish costume is of white piqué trimmed with navy blue and white fancy braid. The jaunty blazer possesses a perfect fitting coat back shaped by the usual seams. The straight fronts, cut with single darts, are adorned with broad revers joined at the shoulders to the deep rolling collar which finishes the neck. The sleeves are made in the most fashionable shape, fitting the arm closely until well above the elbow. The handsome seven-gored skirt is stylishly trimmed with braid.

Crash, duck, grass linen or piqué are suitable fabrics to be used for outing suits of thin materials while serge, covert or canvas cloth are popular for thicker costumes.

No. 4801.—Ladies' Blazer, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 40 inches wide. Braid trimming represented,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4751.—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt (with Fan-Plaited Back), requires for medium size,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 36 inches wide. Lining required,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  yards; braid,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Length of skirt in front, bottom,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Blazer, 4801—Skirt, 4751

A FASHIONABLE BLAZER SUIT.—For description see opposite column.



### How to Dress.

#### Hints for the Woman of Fashion.

THERE seems to be a decided inclination to trim new bodices on one side only and in a diagonal direction and this is especially the case with small gathered or accordion plaited frills, which are arranged in double and treble rows, running from the left shoulder to the waist at the right side. The left side of the bodice in this case is left quite plain. Sometimes when the bodice is made of silk or chiffon the material is closely tucked all around the armhole and the frills are formed by letting loose the outer edge of the fabric which is bordered with lace or quillings of chiffon.

Coarse Irish lace will be very fashionable this season especially for trimming foulards and other thin materials. This lace is found on the new models in edgings and insertions, and also in the form of yokes, corselets, and cuffs, all of which look particularly well on blue foulards with white designs. The patterns on these silks will be smaller this season than they were last year, and a good deal of red will be introduced.

For day wear, with tailor-made walking gowns and tan shoes, plaid stockings will be worn, and the silk petticoat should be chosen to match. For evening and any other occasions when white buckskin or suede shoes are worn, the stockings should either be white or scarlet. For evening wear, there are also lovely white silk stockings, either embroidered in delicate floral designs, or ornamented with white lace insertions, and black stockings are made in the same style.

Scarlet is very popular again, especially in millinery, and dove-grey is also a favorite shade. Some of the smartest hats are carried out all in one color, with the addition only of a little black tulle or chiffon. A bright rose-colored straw is trimmed with a ruche of black tulle and clusters of roses and foliage; and a bright hyacinth-colored straw has some black chiffon quillings, and a wreath of hyacinths to match the straw. A dainty green hat is almost entirely covered with lilies-of-the-valley, the leaves of which match the straw.

The new skirts fit very closely round the hips, and one of the latest models has a circular band about three inches deep, cut in one piece

with the front width of the skirt. The side and back widths are gathered into this band, and as this shape is fashionable, it will probably be a good deal worn, especially by people inclined to embonpoint; but it really has the effect of a petticoat, and should, at all events, be avoided by short people, as it cuts the height.

It is becoming more and more the correct thing to wear complete toilettes either to match or harmonize in color, and not only must petticoats and hosiery be considered, but the corsets must match the petticoat, and some people even go so far as to wear underclothing of the same color as their gowns. Black and scarlet washing silk chemises have their admirers, but, fortunately, most people prefer dainty white cambric underclothing, or at least draw the line at pale pink or blue, or some other delicate shade which has a clean and fresh appearance.

There are so many new and pretty items in the adjuncts of dress, such as boleros made in gimp and edged with plaitings of

lisse bordered with black satin. Plaitings of every sort and size have been eagerly adopted both for the inevitable ruffs, and also for the boleros and bodice trimmings. There is a new gold or buttercup color, which mingles with white and écarle in the thickest makes of guipure, and this alone constitutes many of the short boleros, which simply surround the armhole, and also the larger jackets, that cover the back, and descend almost to the waist in front; for the front trimmings, there are lawns worked with heavy white guipure.

Belts of the Swiss form accompany many of the boleros, and are made of lace braid united by silk stitching; but there are a good many other kinds, and none are more remarkable than those made in plaids, some thirty different kinds being employed for the purpose. These are fastened either with a round silver buckle, having a cairngorm in the centre, or with a silver wire buckle, which hooks on to three distinct balls, down the centre of the front. We are not only going to wear colored belts of kid, but white ones, which, indeed, are the most in favor. E. T.

#### Packing the Queen's Luggage.

AMONG the servants of Queen Victoria there are two brothers bearing the title of Her Majesty's Tapisseries. One of them follows the Court wherever it may be, and the other remains permanently at Windsor. The duty of these functionaries is to maintain communication from palace to palace, with reference to all matters which cannot be brought within the limits of the Royal mail boxes. It is their business to be up in all railway and steamboat routes, and to be able to convey any desired article from one place to another by the swiftest and safest method.

The Tapisseries always personally superintend the packing of the Queen's luggage.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4799

**LADIES' YACHTING BLOUSE.**—Cream white serge and navy blue and white striped flannel were combined to make this jaunty yachting blouse. It is cut with a becoming front with the fulness laid in three box-plaits. The back is gathered onto a short square yoke completely hidden by the big collar. A broad sailor collar edged with a band of striped flannel gives the proper nautical air to the garment while a plain shield piece, finished at the neck by a band of the striped trimming, fills in the opening between the points of the collar. The bishop sleeves are very graceful and pretty and have their fulness confined by rows of shirring just above plain cuffs of the striped flannel. The skirt is intended to be placed over the bodice, and a narrow belt is worn about the waist.

No. 4799.—Ladies' Yachting Blouse, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $3\frac{3}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Material required for trimming  $\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



## Feminine Failings.



ORE humor, that is my plea, oh, for a greater sense of humor to add to the manifold charms of womanhood!

A woman can always "spot" a bit of pathos or tragedy in a moment, her mental eyes seemingly ever open to the dreariness of life, but when a touch of humor comes her way, what does she do with it? She usually passes it by on the other side, because she does not understand it; also because she has a vague suspicion that anything humorous must necessarily be slightly immoral, and tinged with the crimson hue.

Now, it is the greatest pity in the world that most women cannot perceive the humorous side of a situation more quickly, for they would then take life much more easily, and consequently look younger for a longer period. I urge the rejuvenating properties of humor and laughter very strongly upon my lady friends, for if there is one thing that I detest above another (and I know most men agree with me), it is to see a woman walking through life with a long, melancholy face, as though she had all the world on her shoulders, and never hoped to be relieved of that ponderous burden. This depressed expression makes even the prettiest face look plain, and, with a manlike admiration for beauty, I naturally object to this wanton waste of good material.

If, when a social awkwardness occurs, the fair sex were only quicker to note the amusing side of the question, how much fewer, bitter feuds, feminine amenities, and "dead cuts" we should notice in society. If Mrs. Diner would only discern the ludicrous side of the incident when a servant spills a plate of soup over her new satin skirt; or if Miss Fiancee could only be brought to look at the humorousness of the occurrence when she inadvertently comes upon her "prospective" making himself agreeable to her bosom friend.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4790



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4791

**CHILDS' DRESS.**—This dainty little frock is sure to delight the hearts of all mothers, as it is so simple and easy to make and yet, at the same time, stylish enough for all occasions. White lawn was used for our model which is cut with a full skirt gathered onto a round yoke both back and front. A novel shaped bertha cut in points and smartly trimmed with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace, and headed by a row of feather stitching, forms the distinctive feature of the costume. A tiny frill of the same lace completes the neck, while the skirt is finished by several rows of fine tucks separated by feather stitching. The bishop sleeves are trimmed at the wrists by lace ruffles. Pale blue and white fancy piqué with trimmings of Hamburg edging and rosettes of baby ribbon is another fashionable combination suggested for this pattern, but all sorts of wash fabrics, thin silks or light woollens can be substituted if preferred.

No. 4791.—Child's Dress, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards 27 inches wide, or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide. Lace edging, represented,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## GIRLS' ETON SUIT No. 4790.

To be in the fashion, every little girl needs a stylish Eton suit. Blue serge trimmed with blue and white check made our handsome model, which consists of an Eton jacket and gored skirt. The jacket is made with straight front and a well fitting back adorned with a big sailor collar of navy blue and white check. The sleeves display just the right amount of fulness at the shoulders and are trimmed at the wrists by bands of the checked material. The Eton can be worn over a shirt waist, blouse, fancy vest or guimpe as shown in the illustration. The jaunty three-piece skirt is cut with a gored front and circular back. It is trimmed with three rows of heavy stitching just above the hem. A pointed girdle is sewed onto the skirt at the waist line. Grass linen with a big sailor collar of white piqué would be very novel and stylish made up by this design, but flannel, cheviot, checks, duck, piqué or galatea would be equally suited to its development.

No. 4790.—Girls' Eton Suit, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide. Material required for trimming,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



EVERYONE knows that good looks are heightened and plain faces modified by a well arranged coiffure. By well arranged, I mean a mode which suits the shape of the head and face and adapts itself to the expression. I do not mean elaboration, or a piling up of the locks in the hideous constructions with which many ladies seem to delight to disfigure themselves. The great point to be considered is the quality of the hair.

Quality more than quantity is required, and quantity more than length. Nothing is more difficult to work with than a long, thick, straight rope of hair—like a horse's tail. There is too much of downright material, which enlarges the head—an undesirable effect unless the head be abnormally small. The delight of the *coiffeur* is a head of curly hair, fairly thick and not too long—just down to the shoulder blade.

Hence how to frizz or separate the individual hairs is the first thought of people with straight locks. Not that fleecy hair becomes everybody. There are certain women who only look well with their thick hair drawn tightly back. Mrs. Kendal, for instance, would have had her beauty ruined by crimped bands or a curly fringe. Yet the majority of young women, it cannot be denied, require fleecy locks to show off their pretty faces to the best advantage.

A source of straightness and "closeness" in hair is an over-supply of that natural grease which gives gloss. To obviate this, many girls wash their heads with soda—most pernicious because it damages the hair structurally, and gives an ugly grey dulness to dark tresses.

A capital method of removing superfluous grease is to wash the roots of the hair weekly with paraffin—or, better still, with ammoniated quinine largely diluted with water. Paraffin makes the hair loose and fleecy without removing gloss; but it is highly dangerous, because, if the operation be carried out near a lamp or candle (even when the washing is concluded and the scalp still damp), the hair may catch fire and great danger be incurred, to say nothing of the total loss of one's cherished locks, and a scarred, disfigured face and neck. Ammoniated quinine is better. The effect is as good, there is no danger, and the quinine nourishes the roots of the hair, checking its fall.

This month we illustrate a charming and novel coiffure for young women. It does not need much hair, but what there is should be waved. Fig. 1 gives the coiffure finished, figs. 2 and 3 give it in intermediate stages.



METHOD OF CATCHING THE HAIR AT THE BACK OF THE HEAD.

of hair, the knot if too small looks poor and mean. And a glance at fig. 2 will show that our young lady does not possess very luxuriant locks.

The knot is most easy to make, once the comb has been adjusted. This operation rules the coiffure, and the comb had bet-

ter be moved and removed over and over again if not quite satisfactory. According to its place, the looseness or tightness of the waved hair is effected, also the position of the knot. And nobody needs to be told that every head has one particular spot where the knot or chignon settles to the best advantage for the shape and general set of the whole head.

When the comb is adjusted, pass the end in the loop as shown at fig. 3. When this knot is drawn sufficiently tight, turn the loose end *under*, and you get your third roll or "tie." One or two hairpins keep the whole thing in place.

A diamond-headed pin, or a small aigrette of flowers or feathers is a charming evening decoration for this graceful but simple coiffure, which suits most people.

Combs are made especially to sustain a chignon or knot of hair. Such combs (they are kept by all good hairdressers) are in tortoise-shell, with little or no ornamentation, because they are entirely or almost concealed when the coiffure is completed.

To increase the thickness of a too scanty tail of hair, for coils, knots, etc., they should be *creped*—a half-French, half-English word. To perform this operation hold out the hair, keeping a firm hold on the long ends, and draw the comb lightly backwards, above and below the mesh of hair, thus ruffling back (towards the roots) the shorter hairs. This gives thickness and fleeciness such as natural curling hair possesses; it makes a coil firmer, more easily manipulated as well as far more voluminous. A scanty coil is difficult to keep in place; it is loose and flabby, yet if thin, straight hair be coiled closely it makes no show at all.

On a broad, square forehead, the waved hair can be parted in the middle instead of sweeping back in a complete mass as illustrated. With a parting it is advisable to have the side hair very loose and the hair on the nape a little lighter than is shown in the coiffure fig. 1.

In fact the front hair can be dressed to taste. The French knot, however, seems to demand loose curling or fleecy hair on the scalp, temples and nape. The contrast is so pretty with the glossy smoothness of the coils, especially with fair and light brown hair. Dark brown hair is apt to look a little dusty and faded if too much frizzed. A distinct wave in that case is better than fleeciness. A good means of giving gloss is to wipe the hair with an old silk handkerchief.

Word comes to me from London that the Court hairdressers are endeavoring to introduce a style of coiffure prevalent at the Queen's coronation, sixty years ago.

Its salient features are a boldly upstanding loop or two of hair, brought decidedly forward, on the top of the head, while the arrangement behind tapers to a point an inch or so from the base of the skull. The novelty, however, which renders it so noticeable at the present time is the introduction of a scarf of very soft silk, gauze, or even lace, twisted in and out of the coils of hair, which are usually gathered slightly more to one side of the head than the other, the balance being created with a puff or bow of the material. Both hair and gauze, or silk, usually start from a diamond comb, placed low at the back of the head, and a special shape has been evolved for the purpose.

MLLE. ADELE.



COMPLETED COIFFURE.

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FIRST TIE OF THE KNOT.



### Gossip Versus Scandal.

[I]t is curious how often these words are used as synonyms, when in reality their meanings differ widely. They are like twin sisters, bearing a certain resemblance to each other and belonging to the same family, but with different tempers, different tastes, and by no means to be mistaken for each other.

Madame Gossip — with whom most of us have at least a bowing acquaintance—is usually a good-natured old person, if a bit flippant, and is hailed with delight at all social gatherings. It has been said that she prefers tea-parties where women only are present, but rumor tells us that she is not above accepting invitations from the sterner sex, and receives from them also a warm welcome. She has a way of dropping in at unconventional hours, and in her chatty and vivacious manner, helps one over many a *mauvais quart d'heure*. Girls in their dainty dressing-gowns have many a laugh with her, while toasting their feet over a comfortable bedroom fire, and pater and mater familias enjoy their chat with her in their own snug sanctum. To be sure, her conversation is not very elevating, and she "never spares a joke for the sake of relationship;" but to many of us the rarefied air of intellectual heights is trying at times, and we sink with relief into a mild discussion as to the rival claims of Mrs. A's and Mrs. B's good looks, the cost of Mrs. C's bonnet, and the merits of our own new cook. As for her jokes, in this workaday world we must needs all learn to give and take, and that she will have a harmless joke at our expense with our nearest neighbor is, after all, we think, but small payment for the amusing half hour she has given us. Whatever her faults she is not hypocritical, and when we invite her to sup with us, we know what to expect. We beg to be amused, and she amuses us; we beg to be interested, and she interests us (even though it be with something that is no concern of ours); but we do not ask to have our appetites taken away with horrors, or our minds filled with unpleasant subjects, and so she does neither, but leaves us as light-hearted as she found us. Perhaps it is because she so seldom looks beneath the surface that we have little fear of her, and delight in her frivolity.

Dame Scandal, on the other hand, is a person with whom it is not well to have even a bowing acquaintance. Like her sister, she is apt to make her neighbors' affairs her own, but with a

very different purpose. The poison of asps is under her tongue, and she sows bitterness and dissension broadcast. She piously sighs over her sister's flippancy, but whispers into the ear next her black tales which lose nothing through her imagination. She unlocks the door to the family skeleton, and makes no attempt to cover up its nakedness before showing her discovery to the world at large. The most tender of human ties has no sacredness for her, and in many cases "the little rift within the lute" can be directly traced to her influence. She busily fans the small flame of public opinion, till it becomes a raging fire beyond anyone's control, and a dangerous word breathed inadvertently, becomes in her mouth a mighty power to destroy the sweetness of life.

What is her share in the making of the world's misery is not easy to estimate, but we may be sure that such of us as harbor her, and give her ever so tepid a welcome, will live to regret it. It may be before much harm has been done, or it may not be until the mischief is beyond repair, but sooner or later we shall have to acknowledge that by permitting her to make our acquaintance we have done ourselves and those about us a wrong.

And so let us by all means invite dear old Dame Gossip to come to our tea-parties—let us give her the most comfortable chair, and a cup of our very best tea, and in return she will give us a wrinkle about the newest fashions, or say smart things upon the topic of the day, and we shall be none the worse for her sociability. But if we have any respect for ourselves, let us band together to keep the ever-pushing Dame Scandal without the pale of society. JULIA MARSDEN.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4803  
A NOVEL AND STYLISH NIGHT DRESS.  
For description see opposite column.

### LADIES' BISHOP NIGHT DRESS OR LOUNGING ROBE.

No. 4803.

This stylish novelty is developed in our illustration of white China silk trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging and garnitures of pink wash ribbon. It is made with a loose front and large bishop sleeves which are both gathered into the short yoke that surrounds the neck. The garment may be cut slightly low in the neck and trimmed with a ruffle of lace and bows of ribbon as shown in the model, or it may be more plainly completed and come up close to the throat as pictured in the smaller view. The back of the gown is very full and is gathered onto the yoke in the same manner as the front. The sleeves are prettily finished at the wrists by deep ruffles of the Valenciennes lace headed by a row of beading through which ribbons are run. Used either as a lounging robe, dressing gown or night dress, according to the material from which it is made, this garment will be found extremely stylish and comfortable. It can be composed of lawn, muslin, cambric, nainsook, dimity, wash silk, outing flannel, etc.

No. 4803.—Ladies' Bishop Night Dress or Lounging Robe, requires for medium size, 11½ yards material 22 inches wide, or 7 yards 36 inches wide. Lace edging represented, 2¼ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



## Fancy Work Department.

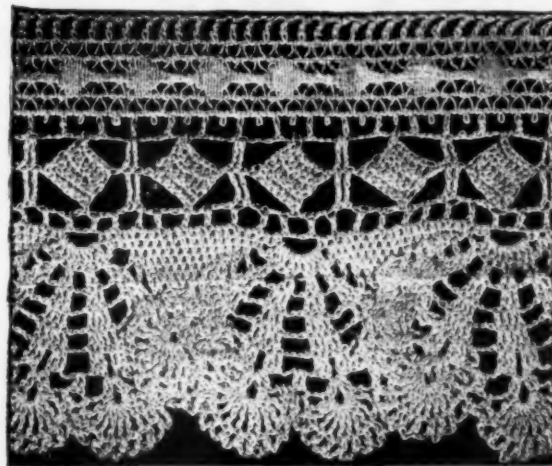
### A Stylish Lace Tab and Some Beautiful Edging.



IT IS not at all surprising that crochet should have fallen into disrepute of late years when the very commonplace patterns generally adopted by workers are considered. Many people seem to be of the opinion that the work is worth no trouble and in consequence they prick their fingers in vain in production of inch wide edgings of no beauty, and certainly of no value. With the return tide of popularity comes the introduction of new and artistic patterns such as the beautiful edging here illustrated. This lace forms a plaited frill on its lower edge, hence its name. This pattern is more satisfactory when very fine cotton is selected, but even this is dependent upon the coarseness or fineness of the braid which forms the foundation of the lace, and of which there are many different designs now to be had. Some of these have a tape-like background, upon which the Greek fret or some similar pattern is laid in the form of a raised cord, and which is particularly effective.

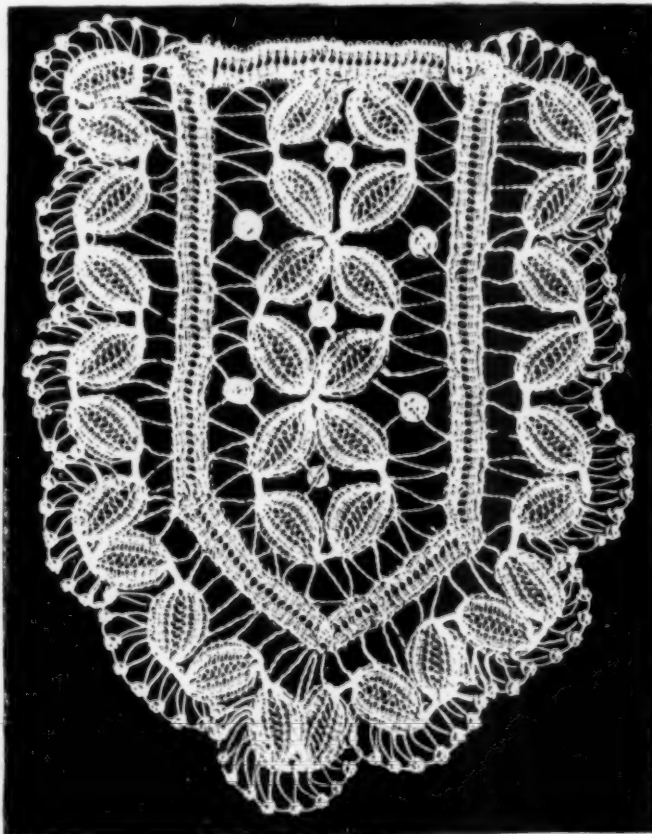
Begin by working 1 treble in a loop at the edge of the braid, then \* three chain, miss one loop, 3 chain, 1 treble in the next loop; repeat from \*. *Second Row.*—Commence in one of the double crochet of the preceding row, work 2 long treble (cotton twice round hook), 7 chain, miss one loop, 1 double crochet in the middle of the next loop of chain, \* turn, 1 chain, work 7 double crochet on the 7 chain, turn, 1 chain, work 7 double crochet on the top of the others; repeat from \* twice, taking up the back loop of every double crochet so as to gain a ribbed appearance; miss 1 double crochet and work 2 long treble on the second double crochet, 7 chain, miss one loop, 1 double crochet in the middle of the next loop; repeat from \* all along. *Third Row.*—1 double crochet in the uppermost corner of one of the squares of the last row, 5 chain, 2 long treble on the top of the next two long treble, 5 chain; repeat from the beginning of the row. *Fourth Row.*—1 treble in one of the chain loops of the last row, \* 2 chain, miss two, 1 treble; repeat from \*. *Fifth Row.*—Begin in the first chain after a treble, \* work 3 double crochet in the next hole, 2 double crochet in the next, and so on, putting alternately 3 double crochet and 2 double crochet in successive holes until twenty are made, then 5 chain, miss one hole; repeat from \*. *Sixth Row.*—Miss the first double crochet of the last row, and work \* 18 double crochet on the double of the preceding row, taking up both loops at the top of each stitch, 1 chain, 9 treble in the large loop, 1 chain, miss one double; repeat from \*. *Seventh Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 16 double on the following stitches as before, 2 chain, miss one treble, 2 treble in the next treble, 1 chain, miss one, 2 treble, 1 chain, miss one, 2 treble, 1 chain, miss one, 2 treble, 2 chain, miss one double and repeat from \*. *Eighth Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 14 double crochet as before on the following stitches, 2 chain, 1 treble over the first treble and 2 treble in the next, 2 chain, 3 treble, 2 chain, 3 treble, 2 chain, 3 treble, 2 chain, miss one double crochet; repeat from \*. *Ninth Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 12 double on the following stitches, 3 chain, 1 treble over the first

treble, 2 treble in the next stitch, 1 treble over the third treble, then 3 chain, 4 treble, 3 chain, 4 treble, 3 chain, 4 treble, 3 chain, miss one double crochet; repeat from \*. *Tenth Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 10 double on the following stitches, 4 chain, 1 treble over the first treble, 2



FRILLED LACE.

treble in the next treble, 2 treble in the next two stitches, 4 chain, 5 treble, 4 chain, 5 treble, 4 chain; repeat from \*. *Eleventh Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 8 double on the following stitches, 4 chain, 1 treble over the next treble, 2 treble in the next, 2 chain, miss 1

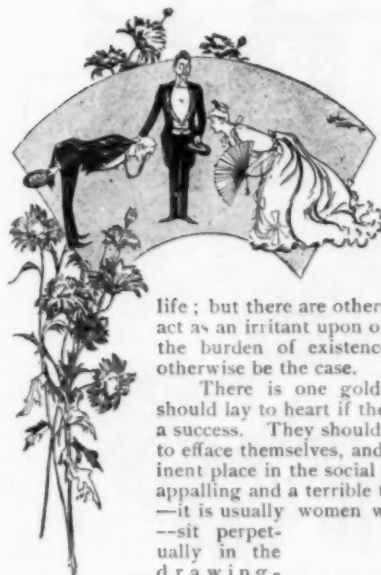


LACE TAB FOR COLLARS AND CUFFS.

treble, 2 treble in the next, 1 treble in the next, 4 chain, 3 treble, 2 chain, 3 treble as before, 4 chain, 3 treble, 2 chain, 3 treble, 4 chain, miss one double crochet; repeat from \*. *Twelfth Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 6 double on the following stitches, 5 chain, 1 treble over the first treble of the next group, 3 chain; 2 treble, 3 chain, 2 treble into the next hole; 3 chain, 2 treble in the middle of the next hole, 3 chain, 2 treble, 3 chain, 2 treble as before, 3 chain, 2 treble, 3 chain, 2 treble, 3 chain, 2 treble, 3 chain, 1 treble in the last treble of the preceding row, 5 chain, miss one double crochet, and repeat from \*. *Thirteenth Row.*—Miss the first double of the last row, and work \* 4 double on the following stitches, 6 chain, 1 double in the hole after the single treble, \* 1 chain, 1 long treble in the hole between the two sets of two treble of the last row; repeat from \* nine times; 1 chain, 1 double in the middle of the next hole, 3 chain, 1 double in the hole after the next pair of treble; repeat from \* twice, then † 1 chain, 1 long treble in the hole between the two sets of treble of the last row; repeat from † nine times; 1 chain, 1 double in the middle of the next hole, 6 chain, miss one double, and repeat from \*. *Fourteenth Row.*—Work 2 double in the middle of the

Continued on page 402.

### Visiting as a Fine Art.



IF, as is undoubtedly the case, it is an art to be able to entertain, it is also one to be entertained gracefully, and there are many guests who have utterly failed in grasping this important fact. There are some people whose presence under one's roof is a boon to be desired, and adds a new joy to

life; but there are others who, on the contrary, act as an irritant upon one's nerves, and render the burden of existence heavier than would otherwise be the case.

There is one golden rule which guests should lay to heart if they wish their visit to be a success. They should know how, and when, to efface themselves, and when to take a prominent place in the social foreground. It is an appalling and a terrible thing when the visitors—it is usually women who commit this error—sit perpetually in the drawing-

room, waiting to be amused. "We are on your hands!" This, in the hostess's imagination, is the prevailing idea writ large upon their faces, and the conviction that they will not assist her in amusing themselves, invariably checks the buoyancy of her spirits, and, figuratively, weighs her to the ground.

It is frequently the case that if this description of guest were to follow her own individual inclinations, she would be writing letters in the privacy of her own room, or skimming the last new novel in a shady corner of the garden. The pity of it is, however, that she imagines she is doing the correct thing, and that when she is on a visit it is unsociable, as well as a breach of politeness, to absent herself from the family circle.

There is, again, another class who, in adopting the role of visitors, lose thereby their own individuality, and appear as mere ciphers, with neither tastes nor inclinations of their own. These also are distinct trials to a hostess. Everyone has come across the guests who seem unable to give a decisive opinion upon any subject. When asked whether they will go for a drive, or stay at home, they murmur, sweetly, "that it is quite the same to them; whichever dear Mrs. — prefers," leaving the perplexed and irate hostess to decide in the dark, totally ignorant of their real wishes on the subject of fresh air or the fire-side.

It may possibly happen that visitors frequently find themselves intensely bored by their host or hostess in particular, and their surroundings in general. This state of mind must be sedulously concealed under a smiling and contented exterior, if they wish to shine as "good guests," for nothing is so trying as the unamusable person, who, remains hopelessly glum and uninterested.

The free-and-easy visitor is a person to be avoided. This class appears to look upon whatever house they are staying at in the light of an hotel, and regard it as a matter of course that the hours of meals, and other existing household arrangements, should fit in with the daily programme they have mapped out for their own convenience.

The qualities of an ideal guest may be painted in a few words—the tact which invariably tells its possessor not only the right thing to say, but the proper time to say it; the art of self-effacement in conversation; the knowledge of how to make one's society valued and appreciated, and when to withhold it; and that rare and genuine politeness which springs from unselfishness, and finds its own satisfaction in the well-being of others.

### Needles and Pins.

IT is curious to trace how little by little our most ordinary conveniences, such as needle and pins, thimbles and crochet-hooks, came into use, and were adapted to the daily needs of feminine work and fripperies. The first needles were probably made of fishbones, carefully sharpened and pierced, and even before they were invented women pierced holes in the skins and fabrics they manipulated with little bone skewers, and passed fine threads of sinew through the holes thus made. This method is in use among some American Indian tribes to the present day, and the sewing produced is remarkably neat. There were a great many needle-makers in Paris in the thirteenth century, but

when Louis Quatorze, was King they had all disappeared. Needles were then made entirely by hand, and were consequently expensive, but by some means the needle manufacture got transplanted to England, and to this day there is no present more valued by notable Frenchwomen than a stock of the best English needles, not simply bought as such, but selected here by someone who knows what needles ought to be. The small case or casket in which ladies kept their precious needles was frequently made of gold, and even set with jewels, and very often attached to the chatelaine which even dames of high degree wore at their waists.

Paris pins had a great reputation in Molière's time, about 1656, but the pin makers disappeared before the end of that century. England had even then become the home of the industry, but a few were still made at Laigle and Rugles, in Normandy, though the only way of making them popular with French ladies was by selling them in English wrappers. There were then as many varieties as we have now, including black pins for mourning, which, however, it was said, were less used in 1723 than in previous years.

Pincushions have quite a literature of their own. The earliest seem to have formed the tops of boxes, which were often very valuable, and made to contain jewels. They belonged far more to the dressing-table than to the work basket.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, in 1599, had a portable pincushion made to hang to her girdle. It is described as being of fine gold, set with diamonds, enamelled purple on one side, and on the other with flowers, and having four large pearls, one at each corner. The shapes of many of these quaint pin cushions have lately been revived and mounted in silver for dressing table ornaments.

A. L. LEWIS.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4797

**MISSSES' WAIST.**—Fancy changeable silk was used for this stylish waist. It is made with a gathered front and a plain vest smartly striped with bands of grass linen insertion. The handsome sleeves are tight fitting from the wrists nearly to the shoulders, where they are adorned with becoming draped puffs. Novel epaulettes, divided on the shoulders and forming separate pieces both front and back, fall gracefully over the sleeves. A modish garniture of black taffeta ribbon gives a very dressy appearance to the garment, while the same material forms the collar and belt. The closing is made in the centre back. Fancy silks, rich woolsens or handsome wash fabrics can be made up by this pattern.

No. 4797.—Misses' Waist, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{8}$  yards 40 inches wide. Wide lace insertion represented, 1 yard; narrow lace insertion,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards; ribbon, 7 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

### Fruit and the Complexion.



Of course, every woman desires to have a good complexion and this fact admitted, it is a pity that more people do not know that the benefit to the skin which may be derived from any cosmetic or lotion is not to be compared with that given by the use of fresh fruit. Fruit, however, should not be taken as a luxury, but used as a staple article of diet.

Some fruits are highly nourishing, while others are appetizing, and, one may properly say, purifying. Grapes and apples are among the most nutritious of fruits; grapes especially are easily digested, and usually agree with even the most delicate stomach. Nothing is more easily digested than a baked apple eaten without either cream or sugar.

Baked sweet apples are delicious. Ripe peaches rival grapes in easy digestibility.

To enrich the blood, nothing is equal to strawberries, which contain a larger percentage of iron than any other fruit. Oranges, limes, and lemons are of decided value as a means of improving the complexion. With many persons a couple of oranges eaten before breakfast furnish a panacea for inactivity of the bowels, which is one of the most common causes of a muddy and dingy complexion.

One suggestion should be added respecting the eating of fruit: Very acid fruit should not be taken in connection with farinaceous foods, except by persons who have very vigorous digestive powers. Those who suffer from acidity occurring soon after eating accompanied by tenderness in the pit of the stomach, should avoid very acid fruit at any time. Fruit with firm flesh, like apples, cherries, or plums, should be thoroughly masticated, being otherwise difficult of digestion. The skin of raw fruit should never be eaten.

Before eating grapes and other small fruits, care should be taken to remove all impurities by thorough washing. Stale fruit is absolutely unfit for use. Many persons suffer after eating fruit because of swallowing a multitude of germs which always swarm upon the surface of the fruit, and rapidly multiply under the favorable conditions afforded by warmth and moisture.

### Items of Interest.

CATS can smell even during sleep. When a piece of meat is placed immediately in front of a sleeping cat's nose the nostrils will begin to work as the scent is received, and an instant later the cat will wake up.

More eyes must be damaged or lost than most people suppose. Two million glass eyes are manufactured every year in Germany and Switzerland.

A new industry has been invented by a clever girl. She calls herself an accountant and auditor for large households. She finds plenty of employment in looking after the business of a few families of large expenditure, whose heads have not taste for the work.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4809

No. 4809.—LADIES' FANCY COLLARS, require for medium size,  $\frac{7}{8}$  yard all-over embroidery and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards embroidery edging for round collar and cuffs;  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard lawn, 4 yards lace edging and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards lace insertion for pointed collar. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.

A RUSSIAN WEDDING.—In fashionable society in Russia it is the custom to solemnize marriages in a drawing-room and by candle-light. There is no departure on a honeymoon tour. There is a banquet, followed by a ball, then by a supper; and at this last repast, when held in houses where old customs are observed, a new satin slipper, supposed to be the bride's, is produced, and used as a drinking vessel by the bridegroom's friends, who pass it around and drink the bride's health in it till it is soaked through, and will hold liquor no longer.

In houses where speeches are made, it is not the bridegroom but the bride's father who returns thanks when her health is drunk; this usage is owing to the fact that a father still retains authority over his child after she is married. He may summon her home to tend him when he is sick. If he loses his wife he may claim his married daughter's services during the first three months of his widowhood, and he very often does so. If the daughter's husband dies, her father may compel her to return to his roof, and he becomes the guardian of her children.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4805

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—Here is the very latest novelty in shirt waists. The front is arranged with the fulness laid in graduated plaits for a short distance below the straight yoke. The closing is formed under the ordinary box-plait. The stylish bishop sleeves are moderately full at the shoulders and are laid in the popular stitched plaits above the neat turn back cuffs. In the back the fulness is gathered into the shaped yoke. A fashionable turn-over collar which may be either of white linen or the same material as the shirt waist, completes the neck. Lawn, dimity, gingham, pique, taffeta, wash silk, plaid woolen, etc., can be used for this design.

### LADIES' SHIRT WAIST

No. 4805.—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 27 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cts.



## Chats with Mothers.

## Preventive Measures For Childish Ailments



EW mothers care to have a doctor in constant attendance; a little knowledge therefore, of childish ailments, the remedies most suitable, and best of all, an idea of what to do to forestall some nursery disorders is an invaluable possession.

"Prevention is better than cure," and colds and many minor maladies can be kept in check by watchfulness and close attention before any symptoms are allowed to develop. Pure glycerine is a valuable nursery medicine, and a bottle of it should always be kept in store. From half to a whole teaspoonful given

in a wineglass of milk often relieves a cough, and is a grateful remedy.

Glycerine has the further advantage of being suitable even for infants medicinally, and is also invaluable for children inclined to be constive.

During the trying period of dentition, cooling and aperient doses should be administered to the babies before they are absolutely necessary. If the little one is fretful and uneasy, and the hands inclined to be warm from time to time, lose no time in applying simple medicine, which may avert convulsions and other serious teething disorders. Fluid magnesia is one of the best of cooling mixtures; and for an aperient, unless you have a special prescription from the doctor, a little powdered rhubarb is very suitable.

Powders are most easily swallowed by infants if mixed with an infinitesimal quantity of butter, which forces the compound to slide down the throat. Soothing powders should not be given, however restless and fretful a child may be, during teething or on other occasions. Personally, I would never advocate them under any circumstances, and certainly not without a doctor's express orders.

Older children can be kept in health to a large extent by their diet; stewed prunes and figs may take the place of aperients, and a liberal supply of good fresh fruit eaten in the early part of the day answers the same purpose.

As there will always be nurses, and mothers, too, who lose their heads in times of sudden danger, the emergency-card, which tells how to act in case of fire, fits, etc., should hang in a conspicuous place in the nursery, with its list of directions.

At night, especially in the Winter, there should always be some means at hand for warming water or milk. A portable oil-stove or a gas-ring in the nursery answers the purpose, and if a little one wakes up feverish or with a cough, a drink of hot milk, a poultice, or some other remedy can be made, without even quitting the room where the little sufferer is.

The children's medicine chest should include a tiny bottle of first-rate quality brandy, castor oil and some other aperient,

dry mustard, camphorated oil and linseed, ipecacuanha wine (in a fresh condition), vaseline or cold cream, starch powder, strips of old linen, a roll of lint, a varied assortment of sticking-plaster, and sharp scissors ready to hand.

M. E. D.

## Modern Hygiene in Old Age.

THE older we get, after fifty years of age, the less animal food we require, therefore old people if they wish to keep in good health should not eat as much meat as the young. Carbon is the essential body-warmer, therefore food containing carbon should be taken, and this is to be had in sugars and starches especially. The blood circulates more slowly in old age, so cold should be avoided, particularly sudden cold. Gentle, regular exercise is good, but there should be no overfatigue or strain. A nap after dinner in the middle of the day is beneficial. Any sudden increase of weight should be met by decreasing the diet. In Winter, before retiring to rest, let the bed be warmed, and have a hot water bottle, with a thin flannel covering. Take a cup of warm gruel or arrowroot in bed the last thing. Old people often suffer from an inability to sleep long at a time. The warm arrow-root or grue will aid warmth and sleep.

## MISSES' BLAZER SUIT.

Nos. 4794-4619.

One of the smartest and most popular of the season's fashions is here shown. Tan colored piqué with garnitures of fancy white braid is the material used in our illustration. The jaunty blazer is cut with straight fronts turned over into broad revers which are joined at the shoulders to the big sailor collar that gives such a stylish appearance to the back of the costume. Cunning little pockets are placed on either side of the front just below the waist-line. The back is tight fitting and cut with the usual seams and finished with a stitched lap. The sleeves are made in the modified leg-o'-mutton style and trimmed at the wrists with fancy braid to match the jacket garnitures. The five gored skirt, which completes the costume, shows the very latest and most fashionable cut. Blue canvas cloth with trimmings of fancy black and gilt mohair braid would make up very successfully by this pattern but serge, cheviot, grass linen, crash, piqué or any popular outing material could be used if preferred.

No. 4794.—Misses' Blazer, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 40 inches wide. Braid trimming represented,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cts.

No. 4619.—Misses' and Girls' Five Gored Skirt (with the Two Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide

$2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 5 yards. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Blazer, 4794—Skirt, 4619

A HANDSOME BLAZER SUIT.—For description see opposite column.



## Fate and a Fairy Tale.



THEY sat at extreme and opposite ends of the same seat. Both were young; both were good looking; and both alike in the curious fascination with which the blue sea-line seemed to inspire them. He was a bronzed, square-shouldered, resolute-faced man, of some twenty-eight or nine years; she a handsome brunette with an oval face, clear skin, and a pair of the most wonderful brown eyes that ever flashed with anger or sparkled with mirth. Between them sat a Rubens haired little girl, somewhat tired

with the last frolic with her ball, and now engaged in dreamily counting the various sails scattered like flakes of snow on the face of the ocean. The man, it seemed, had no acquaintance with his companions; he had strolled into their vicinity a few minutes since, and, after a casual glance, had seated himself in the way described.

"Miss Crondace," said the youngest of the trio, after an interval of quite three minutes' suspended animation, "tell me a story."

Captain Druce shifted his gaze from the distant perspective, and with a swift comprehensive glance (perhaps he was glad of the opportunity afforded him) earnestly regarded the object of this solicitation, as if, for the first time, he had become aware of her presence.

Miss Crondace, however, was careful to keep her regards fixed on the horizon. Being a woman, she was naturally aware of the scrutiny, and, equally of course, gave no sign of it.

"I am afraid you know all mine, Iris," she replied, in one of the rarest of voices in real life, and one of the commonest in fiction—sweet, musical, and exquisitely modulated. "Besides, it is time we went home to lunch. It is getting late."

Iris pouted. An only child is apt to resent any opposition to his or her sovereign will. "I am not going home," she pointedly announced, "till I like!" Then weakening a little over this sturdy declaration of war, she added coaxingly, *post scriptum*, "Do tell me a story, Miss Crondace, dear—Please!"

"I have told you every fairy-tale I know. You must be tired of them all by now. Perhaps I will read you quite a new one this afternoon, if you are good."

Apparently, the sweet by-and-bye had no attractions for Iris; or it might be that she was oppressed with a secret doubt as to her ability to fulfil the condition attached. A problematical future happiness in exchange for a present certain disappointment is a tepid consolation at best. Still she exhibited resource all the same.

"Make one up," she suggested promptly.

A grim smile agitated the corners of Captain Druce's moustache.

"I don't think I am imaginative enough," responded Miss Crondace, quietly. Then she added, while the faintest tinge of color stole into her face, "men are so much better at 'make believe' than women, Iris. All the best stories—fairy tales—have been told by men."

"*Non sequitur!*" murmured Druce, under his breath. But he reddened angrily, nevertheless.

On hearing this flattering commendation of the male sex, Iris turned her attention to the specimen nearest to hand, and commenced to study him with calm and thoughtful, if embarrassing, interest and curiosity. To speak the truth, Captain Druce seemed a trifle uneasy beneath the investigation; and he felt absurdly relieved when, after a few moments of careful contemplation, Iris observed judiciously, evidently following out a train of reasoning to its logical conclusion:

"I don't think *he* can."

This was somewhat indefinite. Captain Druce felt he was entitled to an explanation, and demanded it.

"What do you think I can't do?" he asked, smiling.

"Tell stories," replied Iris, a little shyly.

"Oh, yes, I can: heaps of 'em! Ananias is a fool to me when I am started. But I don't think they would interest you. As we have already heard, the *best* (that is the harmless and good) stories are told by men, the worst—and cruellest—by women. I cannot dispute it, Miss Iris, it's the truth!"

The brown eyes were still fixed on the sea-line, and the beautiful face remained as calmly impassive as before. Iris looked puzzled. "I *should* like a nice new fairy story," she said, regretfully. "Couldn't you think of one if you tried very hard?"

Captain Druce looked somewhat "taken aback;" he had not expected such persistence. Yet, after his declaration, he felt he couldn't in honor retreat. Moreover, he fancied he detected the flicker of a smile in Miss Crondace's eyes; it may have been fancy, but it decided him.

"Once upon a time," he began, awkwardly enough; "There lived far away in the heart of a beautiful country a—a shepherd lad."

"What was his name?" interpolated Iris critically.

"Oh!—er, well—let us call him Ormyn. Now, Ormyn, though to all appearance of low birth, was, in fact, the nephew of a rich and powerful prince. This uncle owned more land than any other three kings put together. But the shepherd boy knew nothing of this; and he used to watch his sheep, and lie on the sweet smelling turf, and gaze at the white clouds sailing across the blue sky all the day long, in happy ignorance of the troubles, cares, and responsibilities of hateful wealth. Now, in the little hamlet where he dwelt with his widowed mother, lived a fair and beautiful princess. Her hair was the color of ripe corn; her eyes more wonderful than stars; her teeth whiter than snow; and her laugh like the rippling of white water over brown stones. Like Ormyn, she had mislaid her kingdom; but the shepherd lad discovered it for her, and one day they passed its enchanted borders together, and entered this Kingdom of Love. But, alas! though rich in everything else, its revenues were small; not even sufficient to provide them with food and clothing. So sadly and reluctantly they returned to their hamlet to wait in patience till Ormyn should make his fortune, when they would enter it once more in regal splendor, side by side. Every day they would stand on the hill top, hand in hand, with their eyes bent longingly on the blue distance of this beautiful country—sometimes called, 'The Land of Just Out of Reach'—where the fields bloomed with unfading flowers of exquisite hue and eternal Summer reigned."

"Were there any rabbits there?" asked Iris, a little inconsequently.

"There were," returned Captain Druce, gravely. "But the curious thing about those rabbits was, that if anybody asked questions, they popped back into their burrows and never appeared again! One day, to his great astonishment, Ormyn received the astounding intelligence that he had succeeded to his uncle's kingdom; and to greater wealth than he ever dreamed of possessing. His first thought was of his beautiful princess; his second, that he could now hope to follow his father's profession, and become a soldier."

"I thought Prince Ormyn's father was a shepherd?" hazarded Iris timidly.

"So he was; but he was a shepherd who had known better days," retorted Captain Druce, with great presence of mind. "Well, in course of time, Ormyn entered the army; but just on the eve of his marriage with Ermytrude—for that was the princess's name—the king went to war with a neighboring potentate, and the prince had to lead his warriors to battle, so the ceremony was postponed. For eighteen months the lovers were separated. Now, Miss Iris, comes the tragic part of my tale. Some wicked genie fell in love with Princess Ermytrude herself, and charmed her heart away from her absent lover. At least so Ormyn supposed, for one day he received a letter from his faithless princess, telling him that he would never see her again, that he could guess, and spare her the shame of confessing the reason; and asking him to forgive and forget her. When he read the letter it was nearly three months old, for the messenger had been delayed on the road, but luckily for Ormyn the body he commanded was ordered home; if it had been otherwise he would have gone mad. Directly the vessel reached port, the prince threw himself on a horse, and rode post-haste to his own dear hamlet—only to find the heartless Ermytrude flown, and his worst suspicions confirmed. Everyone said that she was believed to be married."

"Did he never see her again?" cried Iris, disappointedly. "In fairy stories they always marry, and live happy ever after."

"Soon after this," continued Captain Druce, disregarding the question, "Ormyn went to a far-off country, many thousands of miles away over the sea, and for five years he never saw his native land. During all that weary time he met many hundreds of young, charming, and high-born women, but his heart never wavered in its allegiance to his lost princess. For he had loved once; and, with him, to love once was to love always."

"Is that all?" exclaimed Iris, with a distinct note of disapproval in her voice. "I don't like that story a bit!"

"Yes; all. At least all I can tell you. Perhaps someone else may have read the end of the tale; perhaps it never was written—may never be told."

The silence seemed very prolonged before Miss Crondace broke it with her clear musical tones.

"I think," she began, without moving her steadfast gaze from where sea and sky seemed merged in indefinable mist; "that I read part of this fairy story somewhere, Iris; and I will try and remember it for you. It chiefly concerns Princess Ermytrude, and her curious and unhappy fate. When Prince Ormyn left her to go to the wars, she was very miserable; for she loved him very, very much. And every day she would steal away to the hillside where they had so often stood together, and try to trace through the mist of her tears the distant boundaries of her inheritance, that ever grew fainter and more indistinct; and to which now she gave the sad name of 'The Land of the Dreadful If.' At these times she would think of the hours that had fled, and pray fervently for the safety of her absent lover. I am afraid she was not very brave, Iris; for past and future happiness, seemed oh, so far away! and the present so stern and real. Now, before he left, Prince Ormyn commended Ermytrude to his lady-mother's care; and he gave the Queen a fairy magnifying glass, through which the latter was enjoined to observe the princess whenever they should happen to meet. This glass had the magical property of magnifying the virtues and diminishing the faults of any person seen through its medium. But I fear her Majesty was not enamored of her prospective daughter-in-law; perhaps she thought her son might have chosen a richer and more beautiful bride—which, indeed, he might easily have done; at all events, whenever Ermytrude came to visit her, she never used the glass at all. However, one day a wicked old witch told her that if she reversed the glass it would have the effect of multiplying the princess's faults, and so distorting her virtues that they would look like sins in disguise! After that the Queen polished the mirror twice a day! Now Princess Ermytrude had a brother. He was a ne'er do well; more weak than wicked; more self-indulgent than unprincipled. Perhaps because he had been always allowed to have his own way unchecked, he grew up so worthless. One day, led away by his evil companions he wrote the King's name to a Proclamation, which (as was customary in those days) levied a tax on a Lombard merchant. When it came to the King's ears he rose up in his wrath, and attached the person of Princess Ermytrude's brother, and he was carried be—before"—the speaker's voice trembled, but

she went bravely on—"before a judge, who condemned him and cast him into prison for many years. When Ormyn's mother heard of it she went to Princess Ermytrude and said—"See here—what is this you have done! Would you ally my son, the prince, with dishonor and disgrace? When he offered to marry you, you were, though poor of an honorable name and lineage; now you are allied to a felon! He is of too chivalrous a nature to break his vow, but it will break his heart to keep it. If you truly love him, therefore, you will yourself dissolve the tie that binds you together, and never seek to meet, write, or speak to him again."

Captain Druce uttered a half suppressed ejaculation that sounded suspiciously like an oath.

"This, and many more cruel words the Queen said to the Princess; who with her pride thoroughly aroused, wrote the letter the Prince received. Soon after this her mother died and left her penniless; and so she went forth into the wide world to seek her fortune. For you see, as she never had any reply from Ormyn, she thought he knew all, and acquiesced in her decision."

"He knew nothing," exclaimed Captain Druce with surprising fervor, which showed how thoroughly he was in the confidence of poor Prince Ormyn. "History hasn't recorded a word of this until now. Locked up in the heart of the Soudan, he never even saw a paper. And—the Queen, his mother, omitted to mention it on his return. She died suddenly one day; so reparation was denied her," he added, gravely.

"Serve her right!" said Iris with decision. "Is that really the end—didn't they make it up after all?" she went on eagerly.

"No; not quite the end, Miss Iris. One day the prince was walking along the sea shore when, suddenly, he came face to face with Princess Ermytrude. She was accompanied by a charming little fairy with red gold hair—"

"Anything like mine?" asked Iris, anxiously.

"Very like yours. This good little elf, by her magic arts, dispelled the cloud of misunderstanding that had arisen between the hearts of Ormyn and Ermytrude. And when the prince asked her if she still loved him, as he did her, the princess said—But, perhaps, Miss Crondace will remember the princess's answer, for it has quite slipped my memory?"

For the first time the brown eyes shyly sought his, as their owner took up the parable:

"And Princess Ermytrude said 'Yes.' For with her, to love once was to

love always."

Iris, with rare discretion, resumed her game of ball.

We propose making the August issue of the QUEEN OF FASHION a regular outing number. Don't miss it.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4800

No. 4800.—GIRLS' AND CHILDS' BATHING SUIT, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 3/4 yards 40 inches wide. Wide braid represented, 3 1/4 yards; narrow braid, 8 1/4 yards. Cut in 8 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4807

No. 4807.—LADIES' BATHING SUIT, requires for medium size, 10 yards material 27 inches wide, or 7 1/2 yards 40 inches wide. Braid represented, 24 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

led away by his evil companions he wrote the King's name to a Proclamation, which (as was customary in those days) levied a tax on a Lombard merchant. When it came to the King's ears he rose up in his wrath, and attached the person of Princess Ermytrude's brother, and he was carried be—before"—the speaker's voice trembled, but



## TOILET WHISPERS



**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—The beauty of the hair depends very largely upon the amount of daily care which is given to it. The hair needs constant attention in order to preserve its natural gloss and silkiness, and if not well brushed for at least three or four minutes night and morning, it soon becomes dull and dead looking. The scalp, too, should be kept perfectly clean, otherwise the hair will not be healthy. To keep the skin of the head clean and free from dandruff, it is not necessary to wash it very often. The hair-brush, if used systematically night

and morning, has a cleansing effect both on the scalp and hair, but the brush should be kept perfectly clean and washed at least once a week. If the hair is of a very greasy nature, it may be necessary to wash the brush oftener.

**HOW TO MAKE A CURLING WASH.**—My readers often ask for recipes for curling washes. Here is a formula for a curling wash which can be easily made up, and is as efficacious as most preparations of the kind. All curling washes, have naturally a very drying effect upon the hair, and are likely, if used often, to cause it to become brittle and break off. Take powdered gum arabic, ten grains; borax, one drachm; hot water, three ounces; spirit of camphor, one drachm. Make up with cold water to five ounces. Dissolve the gum and borax first in the hot water, and finally add the camphor. The hair should be dampened with this preparation at night before rolling up in curlers.

**HOW TO WASH HAIR BRUSHES.**—There is really an art in the proper washing of hair brushes; the best brushes may be ruined by careless washing, and if the bristles are allowed to become soft, a hair brush becomes practically useless for its intended purpose. Many people cleanse hair brushes by covering them with wheaten flour, and simply rubbing the bristles together. This method, however, is not thoroughly satisfactory. To keep your brushes in good condition, proceed in the following manner. Have two shallow dishes of cold—not hot—water. To the first dish, which contains, say, a quart of water, add a dessertspoonful of cloudy ammonia. Now take your brushes, one by one, and keep dipping the bristles up and down in the water (being careful not to wet the backs), and in a minute or two the dirt and dust will come out of them as if by magic, leaving them beautifully white. Now dip up and down several times in the second dish, containing the clear water, to rinse them, shake well, and place to drain across a rack or towel-horse. No soap is needed, and no rubbing with the hands. If you adopt this method of cleansing your brushes, you will find that they will last

three times as long as if cleansed with hot water and soap, and that the bristles will preserve their stiffness.

MAKY PRESCOTT.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4804

No. 4804.—BOYS' SAILOR BLOUSE, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 40 inches wide. Wide braid represented, 2 yards; narrow braid,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 8 sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4806

MISSSES' MOTHER HUBBARD WRAPPER OR NIGHT GOWN.

For description see opposite column.

THE ancients held varying opinions about beauty. Socrates called it a short-lived Tyranny; Plato, a privilege of Nature; Theophrastus, a delightful Prejudice; Carneades, a solitary Kingdom; Domitian said that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that it was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer that it was a glorious gift of Nature; and Ovid that it was a favor bestowed by the gods.

MISSSES' MOTHER HUBBARD WRAPPER OR NIGHT GOWN.

No. 4806.

A dainty and comfortable wrapper or night gown for a young girl is here shown. Figured challie was used for our model which is intended to be worn as a dressing gown. The pattern is cut with a loose front and gathered back joined onto a plain yoke. A modish collar, slashed into novel squares and handsomely trimmed with Valenciennes lace, gives a very stylish finish to the neck. The full bishop sleeves are extremely comfortable and pretty. They are gathered at the wrists into narrow wristbands and completed by lace frills. Jaunty bows of blue satin ribbon decorate the closing in the centre front. A very cool and pretty dressing gown for hot weather could be made of green and white striped lawn trimmed with lace and pink ribbons.

No. 4806.—Misses' Mother Hubbard Wrapper or Night Gown, requires for medium size,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 27 inches wide or  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide. Lace edging represented,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  yards; ribbon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

### Dainty Summer Lingerie.



UNDERWEAR has never been so dainty or so extravagantly trimmed as at the present moment. The prettiest designs in corset covers, night gowns, petticoats and chemises have lately appeared, for chemises are coming into fashion again and now form a part of every "swell" trousseau, besides being greatly favored by all ladies who have a fondness for becoming lingerie.

In Summer especially, the demand for the chemise is greatly increased and there is yet to be invented a garment which will take its place for coolness, ease and becomingness.

Only the chemise of light-weight fabric should be urged—all others are cumbersome and ungraceful. A chemise may be as elaborately trimmed about the shoulders as one may desire, and if the materials be of the right sort the garment can be worn beneath a close fitting dress bodice with perfect assurance of comfort.

Just now there is everywhere a great array of chemises made of colored fabrics. The garment made of dimity, lawn or batiste in light tones of brown with self frills artistically ruffled with laces, the preference being given Valenciennes, is a very pleasing novelty.

The corset cover or "cache corset" as the Parisians call it, or "petticoat bodice" as the English girl modestly terms it, is, under whatever name it masquerades, an almost indispensable garment and one on which the needlewoman often lavishes her finest work. A very stylish and well cut model, No. 4798 is illustrated on this page. It fits the figure perfectly and may be cut with either a square, high or round neck and is made with the short puffed sleeves so universally worn under shirt waists to hold up the sleeves.

Very fanciful are the trimmings displayed on many of these garments. In one cover shown, points are obtained by arranging Valenciennes insertions to alternate with embroidered strips. Another cover has the points of the material, embroidered by hand and frilled round with the finest real Valenciennes lace. Heading the points is a puff of India linen woven with ribbon. Lace insertion, embroidery and tucking are all lavishly used for garnitures. The insertion is sometimes put on in vertical strips separated by rows of tucking but the newest and most fashionable style is to run in four or five horizontal stripes straight across the bust and finish the low neck of the cover with a full frill of Valenciennes lace threaded through with a dainty wash ribbon.

The newest form for night dresses is that with a wide square or round collar covering the shoulders, sometimes made of a double fluted frill, but more often of a combination of plain material and insertion bordered with a frill. Another gown finished around the neck with a double ruche of embroidery, has a narrow yoke of fine tucking and a band of trou-trou insertion around the waist. The sleeves are completed by wide ruffles falling over the hands.

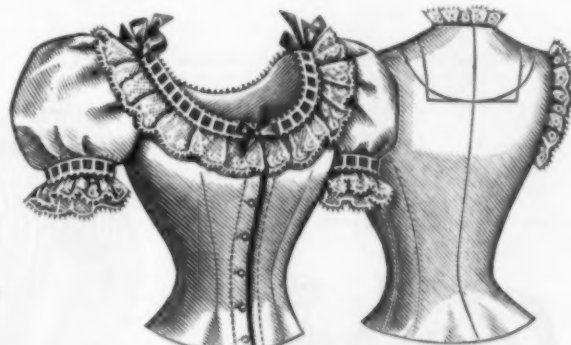
White skirts, as usual, will be first favorites this Summer, and cambric, Swiss, muslin and lawn are all used for this purpose. These are all more or less flounced. The simplest have one deep, embroidered flounce, or a deep, tucked flounce frilled with torchon or cambric work. The more ornamental have several flounces, or one very deep one, much wider, at the bottom.

with two or more frills mounted upon it. Fashion will extend favor equally to washing and colored underskirts.

Figured silks of all kinds are used to make underskirts. The darker and more useful sorts are made up with corded flounces or several box-plaited frillings, but all the elegant and dressy models are trimmed very elaborately with lace or chiffon, while bows of ribbon are frequently introduced and sometimes beaded passementerie. Wide flounces of lace are by no means unusual decorations for a figured satin or taffeta petticoat. Vandyked plaited flounces of plain satin falling over plaitings of chiffon and surmounted by bouillonnés of the same is also a favorite arrangement.

Underskirts, of whatever material they may be made, are cut rather long. The front and side breadths are gored so as to fit the figure closely and those behind are plaited or gathered, a ribbon being run in halfway up to keep the fulness well back. Parisians are very particular about the set of this garment, as the effect of a dress skirt may be made or marred thereby.

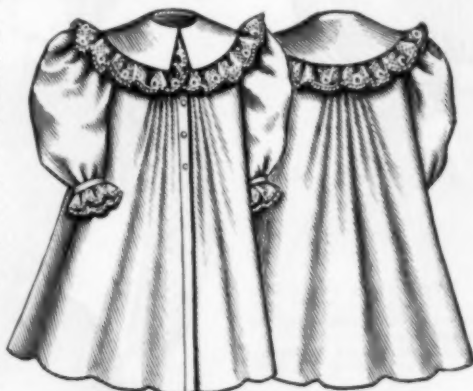
ROSE DURAND.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4798

No. 4798.—LADIES' CORSET COVER (to be made High, Round or Square Neck, with or without Sleeves), requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide. Lace edging represented,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards; beading,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4792

No. 4792.—GIRLS' AND CHILD'S NIGHT DRESS, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Lace edging represented,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Cut in 8 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4795

No. 4795.—INFANTS' DRESS, requires 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Wide lace edging represented, 3 yards; narrow lace edging,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards; lace insertion,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  yards; tucking,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard. Cut in one size.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

"MAUD, you will really ruin me with your extravagance," said a middle-aged husband to his young wife. "You didn't want that new bonnet at all, and you know I have begged you over and over again not to buy things just because they are cheap." "But," said Maud, with a demure smile, "it was *not* cheap, dear." And he was compelled to laugh and take out his check book.

A FEW

OF

## OUR CHOICE Shirt Waists.



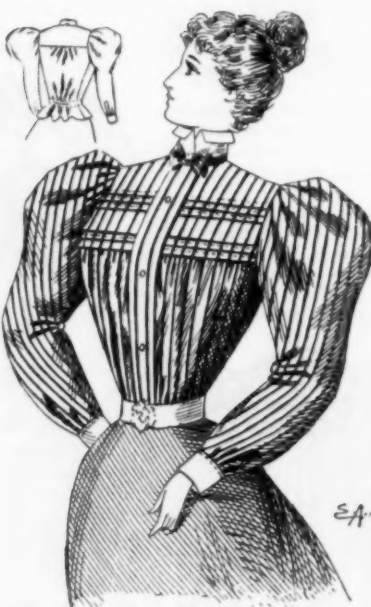
**4777.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4727.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, (with Detachable Collar,) requires for medium size  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4649.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, (with Fitted Lining,) requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4740.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Detachable Collar,) requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4769.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4707.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4752.**—Ladies' Shirt Waist (with Detachable Collar,) requires for medium size  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4767.**—Misses' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.





**4742.—Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4758.—Ladies' Double Puff Sleeve**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



**4764.—Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4738.—Ladies' Shirt Waist Sleeve and Collar**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard linen for collar. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches arm measure. Price, 10 cents.



**4731.—Ladies' Eton**, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4770.—Girls' Dress** (to be worn with a Guimpe), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4784.—Ladies' Wrapper**, requires for medium size,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yds. material 36 ins. wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 30 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4737.—Misses' Shirt Waist**, (with Detachable Collar), requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4757.—Misses' Blouse Waist**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4773.—Child's Reefer**, requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4776.—Ladies' Waist**, requires for medium size, 3 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4683.—Girl's Empire Jacket**, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 42 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 years. Regular price 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4748.—Boys' Middy Jacket and Vest** (with Sail-or Collars,) requires for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**4747.—Boys' Sailor Trousers**, require for medium size,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 40 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 20 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4753.—Ladies' Basque**, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 33, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4751.—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt** (with Fan-Plaited Back), requires for medium size, 6 yards material 36 inches wide. Cut 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4762.—Girl's Dress**, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.



**4785.—Misses' Waist**, requires for medium size,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

**4786.—Misses' Five-Gored Skirt** (to be worn over a Foundation Skirt), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; to our readers, 15 cents.

## What a Willy Widow Said:

IT is easy enough to please the men if one studies them a little, though the same tactics will not serve with all alike. A vain man, for example, can never laugh at his own expense, and cares little for jokes of any sort; it is best to appear to take him seriously. The egotistical has no interest in conversa-

tion which does not treat of himself; to please him, one should listen rather than talk. Very young men are charmed with the woman who asks their advice on any point. A certain order of quiet, moral men like to be considered sad dogs who could tell a thing or two if they would. The prodigal, on the other hand, is pleased when a woman seems blind to his real character. It is safe to say that all men like flattery, and I never grudge

it to the handsome ones—the only men I really try to please, for I am a slave to beauty. Brilliant men are delightful, of course, but they do not like clever women, and I am clever. I once asked a noted politician why brilliant men married such dull women, and he said that when he was tired and mentally exhausted he did not want to be asked his views on any political question and forced to argue out his theory; but he wanted to go home to a lovable, nestling little creature, who would have his slippers toasting by the fire, his dressing-gown convenient, and he could be able to take his ease, while he watched her making his favorite salad dressing. I asked if a clever woman could not put his slippers to warm, hang out his dressing-gown, and make mayonnaise. He said she would not be willing to confine herself to those desirable accomplishments, that to her it would be a pretty diversion, not an occupation. Handsome men are not a bit more conceited than plain ones. The women tell them they are good looking, but they tell every man so. The ugliest man I ever saw—he was small, with wiry hair, uneven teeth and pale eyes—said he never took the same woman to dinner twice for fear she would become fond of him and make trouble, and his wife would hear of it and be jealous.

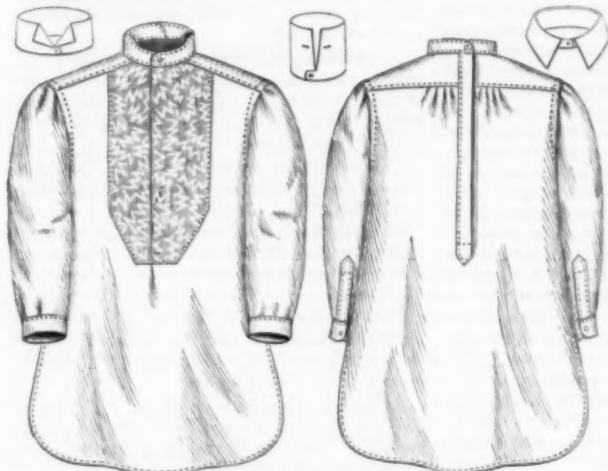
## National Flowers.

ALMOST every nation has its particular floral emblem, which has been adopted as commemorative of some historic occurrence or in recognition of a religious or romantic legend. The fleur-de-lis is intimately entwined with the monarchical history of France, and was said to have been conferred on the pious St. Louis by an angel. More practical persons see in it the triangular spearhead of the soldiery. Whatever may be its origin, it is the widest known of all the floral emblems.

The rose is associated with the history of England, one of the most bloody wars being dubbed "The War of the Roses," the white rose being the chosen flower of the house of York, as the red rose was that of Lancaster.

The lotus appears on all the sculptured relics of Egypt. It is the sacred symbol of eternity, and is Egypt's national floral emblem.

The lily is the flower favored by Italians, while Saxony claims the modest mignonette; Spain, the burning scarlet of the pomegranate blossom; Canada, the brilliant foliage of the sugar maple; Prussia, its beloved linden, and Greece the purple-eyed violet of the woods. The lowly thistle, which grows so abundantly on the barren moors of bonnie Scotland, is introduced into the armorial bearings of that country, while the emerald green of the shamrock is dear to the heart of every loyal Irishman. This plant is so true to its native soil that it dies when transplanted to an alien land. The homely leek has from time immemorial been the emblem of the rugged Welshmen. Germany claims the lovely blue cornflower, the favorite of Kaiser Wilhelm.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4808

No. 4808.—MENS' SHIRT (with detachable Collars and Cuffs), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Material required for Bosom and Cuffs, 1 yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½ and 17 inches neck measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of Kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE QUEEN OF FASHION who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.

"THERE'S a Blue and a Better Blue," says the Cant Proverb

There are Bindings and Better Bindings, but....

Only ONE BEST! THE GENUINE



## BECAUSE

It LOOKS so ELEGANT.

It LIES so SMOOTH.

It DOES NOT FRAY.

It is a PERFECT BINDING.

LOOK ON THE BACK for the letters S. H. & M.

It's the Only Way to tell the Genuine.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM**

**TOILET POWDER**

Approved by Highest Medical Authorities for the use of infants and adults.

"MENNEN'S" is the original, others are imitations and liable to do harm. Positive relief for all affections of the skin. Delightful after shaving. Take no substitute. Sold by druggists or mailed for 25 cents. Name this paper. Samples FREE

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

**DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER**

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

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W. WORLD MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.



## FANCY WORK.

Continued from page 390.

four double crochet of the preceding row, 6 chain, 1 double crochet between the first two long treble of the next fan, \* 4 chain, 1 double crochet in the next hole; repeat from \* seven times, 3 chain, miss one hole, 1 double crochet in the next, 3 chain, 1 double crochet between the first two long treble of the next fan; repeat again from \* three times, then 6 chain; repeat from the beginning of the row.

Along the other edge of the braid, work one double crochet in a loop of the braid, \* 3 chain, 1 double crochet in the next loop; repeat from \* all along.

When a sufficient length of the lace has been executed, place it on an ironing board, right side uppermost, and carefully pull out all the loops and picots into their proper position. Fold each fan into a cross-wise plait, which will form itself naturally down one edge of each triangle of double crochet, then lay a damp cloth over the lace and press it gently with a hot iron till all the moisture is dried up.

**LACE TAB FOR COLLAR AND CUFFS.**—These fashionable and most becoming little collar tabs with cuffs to match are easily and quickly made. They take seven yards of fancy Honiton point lace braid, and three yards of ordinary point lace braid. One with an open centre is lighter and prettier than the plain kind. The pattern is simply filled in with twisted bars and wheels made with No. 9 point lace thread. The little edge is easily worked in No. 6 thread, and is a plain loop with two (or if preferred, three) button hole stitches on each. Instead of the cuffs some ladies prefer to put three tabs on the sleeves of the dress, in which case the centre tab should be a little longer than the others. The collar tabs can be put on a muslin band, but they are easier washed and set better when sewn on the dress separately.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.

## Useful Hints.

**W**HEN baking sponge cake, always have a steady oven, and do not open the door for the first 20 minutes.

Never dissolve saleratus or soda in hot water. It liberates the carbonic acid gas, and thus it loses much of its "raising" properties.

Two things always to be remembered when cooking oatmeal are that it should always be cooked slowly, as it then has a sweeter and better flavor, and should not be stirred while cooking, as that tends to make it pasty.

Scallops to be used for salad should be scalded first in plenty of boiling salted water, then drained and cooled. They are served with a French dressing made with a pinch of cayenne and garnished with lettuce leaves.

**HEIRESS**—Why did you fall in love with so homely a girl as myself, George?

George—Oh, my dear, I know that you are as good as gold!

## LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Swollen, Smarting, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. Ten thousand testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.



## Miscellaneous Recipes.

**MILK BISCUIT.**—One-fourth of a pound of butter, one quart of lukewarm water, two wineglasses of yeast, half a teaspoonful of salt, with flour enough to make a good firm dough. Stir the flour into the milk to make a stiff batter, then add the yeast. Do this at evening. In the morning, after melting the butter, stir that in, and knead in flour enough to make a stiff dough. Cover it over in a pan, add let it rise until perfectly light. Cut out the biscuit, place them into shallow baking tins, and set them in a warm place to rise once more. When light enough pierce the top of each with a fork, rub the top of each with the white of an egg if you wish to have them glossy, and bake in a quick oven.

**PLAIN COOKIES.**—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of extract of lemon, with flour enough to make the batter stiff for rolling. Roll out and cut in any desired shape, and bake in a quick oven.

**LEMON CHEESE CAKE.**—Two lemons (grate the rind and strain the juice), one pound of sugar, six eggs (leaving out two whites), two lady-fingers (grated) and a quarter of a pound of butter. Put these ingredients in a pan over a slow fire, stir gently until the mixture looks like honey, pour into jars, cover with paper and a lid, or with brandy paper, and keep in a cool place. It will keep good more than twelve months if necessary. When wanted for use make a paste as for tarts, and use this mixture for filling the pattypans.

**ROCK CAKES.**—One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, and a few currants. Mix these ingredients with three well-beaten eggs, and make into small cakes, which should be dropped with roughened tops in the cake-tin for baking.

**MACCAROONS.**—One pound and a quarter of almonds, blanched and pounded, with a little rose water added to moisten and flavor them. The whites of three eggs beaten very light, and the sugar stirred in gradually. Mix all thoroughly together, and drop on clean writing paper. Bake for about three minutes in a quick oven.

"THIS is a hard world," murmured the young man. "Yes," replied she; "one doesn't realize how hard it is till one falls off a bicycle once or twice a week."

## Do Housewives Know?

**T**HAT rusty black lace can be made to look like new by giving it an ink bath. Take one-fourth cupful of a good blue-black ink, one-fourth cupful of water, a small lump of mucilage, dissolved in one-fourth cupful of hot water. Mix all together and dip in your lace. After thoroughly wetting it, hang it up to dry, and, when drying, gently pull out the edges; when almost dry, fold and press between the covers of a large book, or between heavy weights.

THAT to polish tortoise-shell ornaments you must mix a little jewellers' rouge into a paste with some sweet oil, apply it to the ornaments and leave it until dry, when it must be brushed off, and the articles polished with a soft wash-leather.

## Helps for Housewives.

**A** LOAF of stale bread is almost as good as when newly baked when wrapped closely in a towel and steamed through thoroughly.

To keep onions white after boiling do not cook too long, nor in an iron pot. Cooled in agate iron or in porcelain lined kettle, and removed as soon as boiled, they will be white and good to look at.

WHEN hanging up a picture it is a good plan to attach a piece of cork on either side of the bottom edge. This will prevent the accumulation of dust on the frame by holding it away from the wall.

OILCLOTHS or linoleum should never be washed in hot water or soap suds. Always in tepid water.

If a fishbone gets in the throat beyond reach, swallow at once the white of an egg, and it will generally carry down the offending bone.

OLD feather beds, if left on a grass plot during a Summer shower and allowed to get thoroughly wet, will, when dry and beaten, seem fresh and new again.

IN making chocolate or cocoa a delicious flavor is obtained by adding a few drops of vanilla. One drop of vanilla will greatly improve a cup of chocolate.

ALTHOUGH glasses can be beautifully washed in cold water, it takes twice the time and cloths to dry them, and being so much harder to wipe dry, are more likely to be broken.

THIS is the Best Way to Clean Paint.—It should be more often swept than scrubbed, for too frequent washing causes it to decay. Use as little soap as possible, and wash it off with plenty of clean water to prevent discoloration.

DRY sawdust, heated in the oven on a sheet of paper, is an excellent remedy for mildew and all spots resulting from damp on metal or polished goods; moreover, if a little is used after such articles have been cleaned in the ordinary way, the polish is said to last much longer.

## A Witness in a Spring Suit.

**LAWYER** (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

**Young Woman** (blushing)—Y-yes, sir, of course.

**Lawyer**—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

**Young Woman** (with more confidence)—It was nun's veiling, shirred down the front, and trimmed with a lovely blue, with hat to match.

**Judge** (rapping violently)—Order in the court.

**DUMLEY** (who has been asked to carve the chicken and is meeting with poor success)—Whew!

**Landlady**—Isn't the knife sharp, Mr. Dumley? I had it ground to-day."

**Dumley**—The knife is all right, Mrs. Henricks; you ought to have the chicken ground.





How to Make Fondant Icing.

THIS icing is one of the most delicious, and is suitable for all kinds of small cakes and fancy sweets. Eclairs can be iced with it in the absence of icing sugar, which is very seldom obtainable, except from large grocers or stores. Birthday and other iced cakes are much improved by a top layer of the fondant; it smooths the surface, and gives a nice even foundation on which to pipe decorations. Another advantage in its manufacture is that it will keep soft and workable for a week if kept covered with a damp cloth, and thus a large quantity can be made at the same time, which is a great saving of labor; also, if not right the first time of boiling, it need not be wasted, but can be boiled again until the right degree is reached, a course not often practicable with icing sugar.

It is a great mistake to buy any but the best materials for the work, as the results are sure to be unsatisfactory, and there is always more waste with cheap sugar, and the cost will therefore be eventually the same.

To make a good boiling, seven pounds of sugar, three pints of water, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar will be required; but for experiment, one and a-half pounds of sugar, one gill of boiling water, and a good pinch of cream of tartar will do. Put the sugar—which should be the best loaf—into a copper or tin-lined stewpan, pour on the boiling water, and allow it to stand in a warm place until the sugar is dissolved. Now place the pan on a clear fire, and let the sugar boil up for fifteen or twenty minutes. Skim carefully, but do not stir, and brush the sides of the pan with a wet pastry-brush to prevent the sugar graining on the sides. The cream of tartar is added to prevent this graining, and it is this which has to be guarded against during the whole process. Even the best sugar will want skimming, and it is surprising the amount of dirt which can be taken off. The sugar will be ready when it drops from the spoon in thick flakes, or it can be tried between the finger and thumb, and if it rolls into a soft ball, it is done. Turn the syrup into a clean basin, let it stand to cool for a minute or two, then work it round and round with a clean wooden spoon. In a short time it will begin to thicken and become white, and as soon as it is cool enough to bear the finger in, it is ready to pour over the cakes intended to be decorated. If boiled too much, the sugar will grain and become hard; if not boiled enough, it will not cream, but will remain a syrup. In the latter case, boil it up again as it is; in the former, add a little more water, and try again. If not all wanted at the time, put away as directed, with a damp cloth on the top, and this cloth must be kept wet the whole time. When required for use, stand the basin in a saucepan of hot water, and stir till melted; then use. A little water may be added if it seems very stiff, and it must be constantly stirred, or it will turn to syrup again. Flavorings should be added just before using, and if the fondant be divided into separate portions, each portion can be colored and flavored differently, thus making a nice variety.

The sweetmeats known as fondants are made in the same way, and when the syrup is ready, it is poured into depressions made in a tray of finely-powdered starch, and the creams are just lightly covered with the starch, and left till set. The cream can be rolled into shape, if preferred, when cold, and laid aside to harden. It will, of course, not be so ornamental to look at, but will taste just as nice. Vanilla, lemon, and almond flavors are best added as essences. Chocolate should be dissolved before adding; and coffee essence or strong coffee should be used when that flavor is desired.

Indigo-blue coloring, which can be bought for the purpose, is sometimes used to enhance the whiteness of the icing. Other coloring matters are made from harmless ingredients, and can be used at pleasure.

With regard to quantity in flavoring, about two ounces of grated chocolate will be enough to color and flavor one and a-half pounds of fondant, and three teaspoonfuls of coffee essence. This latter should be carefully used, as the fondant should be of a pale coffee-color only.

On the whole, therefore, it does not cost much to produce fondant cream, as it is called by confectioners, and it is one of the most fascinating branches of the culinary art. Nearly all the famous French sweets have this cream as a foundation, and the varieties to be made are numberless, any variation of flavor or color making another kind. Home-made sweets may not have quite the flavor or appearance of the bought ones, but we have the added pleasure of making them, and the assurance that only good ingredients have been used.

LUCETTE.

## Salad Hints.

A POTATO salad is a very good thing and may be simply made by cutting the potatoes into slices or dice-like pieces and then covering them with a good salad dressing; but a better way is to pass them through a coarse sieve, provided they are dry and floury enough to admit of the process. Mix the potatoes with a little Chili vinegar, salt, and, if not disliked, oil, for which, however, a little cream may be substituted. This done, put them on a dish and spread with a little watercress or a few leaves of lettuce finely shred and very dry on the top. An anchovy or two minced is a capital addition to the salad. Nobody who has tasted asparagus served cold with oil or a delicate dressing will regret that it is not hot, and it is unnecessary to sing the praises of cold peas or artichokes.

AUTHOR—You return everything I offer.  
What can I send you that will be acceptable?  
Editor—A year's subscription.

## Salted Almonds.

WHEN carefully prepared at home these may be quite as good as those sold by the best confectioners. Blanch half a pound of sweet almonds, dry them, and put them into a small enamelled saucepan with an ounce of melted fresh butter, sprinkle in by degrees a saltspoonful of salt, and it is an improvement to add a pinch of cayenne; shake the pan constantly so that the almonds shall be evenly browned, and if the butter is absorbed before they are done add a little more. They should not be allowed to become more than a golden-brown, and they should be turned out of the pan on to a sheet of tissue paper which has been well sprinkled with salt.

## The Iron



is an enemy to the fancy shirt. Heat and rubbing damage both the color and the fabric. The shirt materials that stand this test are made by Mount Vernon Mills. The colors are woven in—the fabrics are the best the loom can produce. When buying a fancy shirt, ask if the fabric was made by

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## Household Tit-Bits.

ORANGES and lemons will keep well if hung in a wire net in a cool place.

To remove white stains from linen, hold them in milk that is boiling on the fire, and they will soon disappear.

A KNIFE that has been used for cutting onions should at once

be plunged two or three times into the earth to free it from the unpleasant smell.

To keep your sponge in good condition, you should occasionally wash it in warm water with a little tartaric acid or soda, afterwards rinsing it in clean warm water.

RUSTY flat-irons.—Beeswax and salt will make rusty flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a piece of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

To clean boots properly, at least three brushes are necessary; one, which must be fairly hard, will be used for brushing off the mud, a soft one with which to apply the blacking, and a polishing brush. They should each be kept for their especial purpose. If boots are thickly caked with mud, it is sometimes necessary to wash this off with water, and the boots should then be wiped and left to dry, care being taken that they are nowhere near the fire.

A PINCH of soda on a hot stove drives away disagreeable odors of cooking.

To clean knife handles, rub them well with coarse damp salt, and, polish with a soft cloth.

ALL traces of mud can easily be removed from black clothes by rubbing the spots with a raw potato cut in half.

To clean and brighten gilt frames, vinegar water in the proportion of a gill of vinegar to a pint of water is recommended. It should be lightly applied with a brush.

STAINS of varnish on the hands are sometimes very difficult to remove. As soon as possible, rub them with a little alcohol and wipe them with a soft rag, afterwards wash thoroughly in soap and water.

LAMP burners should be washed frequently in order to remove the dust and carbon which choke the perforations. Occasionally, they should be boiled for half-an-hour in an old saucepan, adding a teaspoonful of washing soda to each quart of water.

OLD cane chairs, when worn and stained, may be very greatly improved in appearance by the following method: First make a lather of warm water and soap, to which a little alcohol has been added; then, while the cane is still wet, strew it well with flowers of sulphur, and leave it until dry, when the sulphur must be brushed off with a stiff brush.

## Comicalities.

IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—“Professor, what has become of Tom Appleton? Wasn't he studying with the class last year?”

“Ah yes; Appleton—poor fellow! A fine student, but absent-minded in the use of chemicals—very. That discoloration on the ceiling—notice it?”

“Yes.”

“That's him.”

## MOTHER'S CORNER.

## Nine Things a Baby Can Do.

IT can beat any alarm clock ever invented in waking a family up in the morning.

In a given time it can smash more dishes than the most industrious servant girl in the country.

It can fall down oftener and with less provocation than the most expert tumbler in the circus-ring.

It can make more genuine fuss over a simple brass pin than its mother would over a broken back.

It can choke itself black in the face with greater ease than the most accomplished wretch that ever was executed.

It can keep a family in a constant turmoil from morning till night, and night till morning, without once varying its tune.

It can be relied on to sleep peacefully all day when its father is in town, and cry persistently at night when he is particularly sleepy.

It may be the naughtiest, dirtiest, ugliest, and most fretful baby in all the whole world, but you never can make its mother believe it, and you had better not try.

It can be a charming and model infant when no one is about, but when visitors are present it can exhibit more bad temper than both of its parents put together.

## Feeding the Baby.

BABIES are put through some very trying processes. Thousands of them are literally fed to death. A medical statistician who knows what he is talking about says that for one case of actual starvation or suffering

from lack of food there are 10,000 babies that are positively stuffed out of existence. Their mothers and nurses—bless their hearts!—are so anxious that the little ones shall lack for nothing, that they force food upon them when they do not need it, and use every inducement to make them take it when they know they have had enough. Among the chief causes of disease among children are too frequent feedings, too much food, and that in a highly concentrated state.

It is only a wise and safe dispensation of Providence that the little feed basket doesn't burst outright. The food provided by nature is not concentrated, and an ordinary feeding of the prepared predigested and preunfitted diet upon which most children are supposed to live would make three or four feedings such as nature intended for them. Have very little fear of giving the baby too little. Almost without exception they are overfed and thus handicapped with disordered digestions.



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and therefore prevent much colic. The valve prevents a vacuum being formed to collapse them. The ribs inside prevent collapsing when the child bites them. The rim is such that they cannot be pulled off the bottle.

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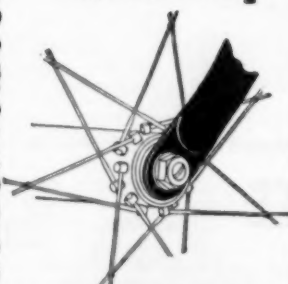
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### Different Modes of Cooking Meat.

#### Serviceable Hints.

**BOILING**, though not calling, perhaps, for quite such incessant attention as roasting does, nevertheless demands a patient vigilance and extreme care particularly in the matter of skimming and gentle simmering, which some cooks are prone to neglect. Hence the hard, discolored meats frequently brought to table.

**PLAIN RULES FOR BOILING.**—In the first place wash the joint to be boiled thoroughly clean, and skewer it into shape, after which put it into a saucepan with sufficient cold water to cover it. Authorities, however, disagree upon this point, some urging that the water should boil when the meat is put in, and be kept boiling for a few minutes; then add a small quantity of cold water to reduce the temperature, and afterwards maintain the simmering point throughout. Most people, however, are in favor of putting the meat into cold water. Let there be sufficient during the whole process of boiling to cover, without drowning, the joint. The less water, the more savory will be the meat and the better the broth, always remembering that the liquor must really cover the meat.

Set the saucepan at the side of a moderate fire, and let the contents boil slowly. Just before the water reaches boiling point the scum will rise, and this you must take off immediately. When you have skimmed well, pour in some cold water, which will cause the rest of the scum to rise, which you must again clear off. If let alone, the scum soon boils down and sticks to the meat (if, unfortunately, this should happen the cook must carefully take it off when she dishes up, either with a clean sponge or a paste-brush), which, instead of looking delicately white and nice, will have that coarse, thick appearance one often complains of, and for which the butcher is not infrequently blamed, when really the fault rests with the cook. Let it be at once understood that skimming is as essential to good boiling as basting is to good roasting. Many cooks to whiten meat add a little milk to the water, which, however, does more harm than good; or, again, they wrap the joint in a well-floured cloth, which must be washed out in clean water immediately after use. All such precautions will be needless if the skimming is carefully attended to. It is this which preserves the whiteness and good appearance of all boiled things better than anything else. Skimming gives a little trouble, perhaps, inasmuch as it requires almost perpetual attention, but those who wish to excel in their art will only consider how the processes of it can be most perfectly performed. A cook who has a proper pride and pleasure in her business will make this her maxim on all occasions.

Take care that your saucepan is closely covered, and that the lid fits tightly, not only to prevent unnecessary evaporation of the water, but also that no smoke may insinuate

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itself under the edge of the lid and give the meat a bad flavor. Remove the lid only at those times when you skim. The time usually allowed for boiling is at the rate of fifteen or twenty minutes to a pound of meat, reckoning the time from the moment the water first comes to a boil. Veal needs rather longer, as with roasting, and pork will take from twenty to thirty minutes per pound. The slower the meat boils the more tender, the more plump and the whiter it will be. Fast boiling, by extracting the juices of the meat in a greater degree, renders it tough and hard. Twenty minutes to the pound will not be too long for gentle simmering, allowing more or less time according to the thickness of the joint and the coldness of the weather, for meat cooks sooner in warm weather. The pot should never be allowed to stop simmering, and by simmering I mean when the surface of the water is disturbed with a little bubble here and there.

However much authorities differ upon the point of putting fresh meat into cold water at first, they are all agreed that salt meats must be so treated. These should be washed clean in pure water previously. Add salt, and it should be in a minute quantity only, near the end of the boiling, for the reason that salt is said both to increase the heat of the water and to harden the meat. Bear in mind that if you allow joints or poultry to remain in the water after they are done they will become sodden, and will lose flavor. Also remember that the careful housekeeper never boils meat without afterwards converting the broth into some sort of soup.

**BROILED MEATS.**—First and foremost see that your gridiron is perfectly clean. Wipe it well, and just before you use it rub the bars with mutton suet to prevent the meat from being marked. The fire must be brisk and clear or you cannot give the meat that browning which constitutes the perfection of this mode of cookery. I should add that the gridiron should be treated before use. Let the bars be thoroughly hot through without the surface being absolutely burning hot. Broiling is both economical and easy. All that is required is a little care in turning the meats, so that they are done in every part, and attention to the fire, which must, as I have said, burn clear, and should not be too fierce, or the meat will be scorched. Steaks, chops, and cutlets are very delicious when well broiled. Set the gridiron slanting to prevent the fat from dropping into the fire and causing a smoke. Birds which are cut asunder and broiled must be laid with the inside first to the fire. In turning juicy meat be careful that the fork is not stuck into the lean, but push it into the fat or outer skin. It is better, however, to use a pair of steak-tongs to avoid loss of gravy.

**HINTS UPON STEWING.**—Although boiling is not stewing, much that I have said in regard to boiled meats will apply equally to the process of stewing. For instance, the fire must be slow, the stewpan kept at a gentle simmer, without coming to a boil, and the lid must be closely shut. Cooks disagree again as to the temperature of the water or stock at starting. The advice given by one connoisseur is that cold water should be employed for tough, gristly meat; warm for meat such as steaks of medium quality; while for prime meats for choice ragouts, the temperature may be nearly boiling point. Stew over a regular stove, by slow degrees, for several hours, until, in fact, the meat is quite tender. It is pointed out as one of the ad-

vantages of stewed food, that when vegetables are added, as they generally are, to this dish, much valuable saline matter is introduced into the system, which, in the case of plainly-boiled vegetables, eaten apart from their liquor, is lost. Stewing is a favorite mode of cookery with the French. Sometimes it is performed by placing meat in a jar which, in turn, is placed in a stewpan full of water—thus the pure gravy is extracted unmixed with water. Meat properly stewed is easily digestible, and very tasty.

**SAUTE-ING.**—The art of sauté-ing lies in dressing things quickly, in order to retain the gravy in the meat. The cutlet, or whatever is to be cooked, is put into a sauté-pan and tossed about in fat—usually butter. Two spoonfuls of oil will be sufficient to sauté a small chicken in. The process is different from frying proper, which takes a great deal more fat and heat, consequently the surface is crisp and deeper in color.

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#### DRUNK FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A correspondent writes: "I was drunk on and off for over 20 years, drunk when I had money, sober when I had none. Many dear friends I lost, and numbers gave me good advice to no purpose; but, thank God, an angel hand came at last in the form of my poor wife, who administered your marvelous remedy, "Anti-Jag," to me without my knowledge or consent. I am now saved, completely transformed from a worthless fellow to a sober and respected citizen."

If "Anti-Jag" cannot be had at your druggist, it will be mailed in plain wrapper with full directions how to give secretly, on receipt of One Dollar, by the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, or they will gladly mail full particulars free.



**FAT FOLKS** reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ansley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 45 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., "C. R., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

**Rubber Goods** of every description. Cat'g free. Edwin Mercer & Co. Toledo, O.

#### CANCER

Many years' experience enables us to scientifically treat and effectually cure Cancer and Tumors without the knife. 48 page Book Free. Address **Drs. McLeish & Weber, 419 John St. Cincinnati, O.**

#### LADIES

**I Make Big Wages—At Home—**

and want all to have same opportunity. The work is very pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars free to all. **Miss M. E. Stebbins, LAWRENCE, MICH.**

#### FREE!

We give every girl or woman one of our rolled gold-filled solitaire Puritan rose diamond rings, solid gold pattern for disposing of 20 packages of Garfield Peppin Gum among friends at 5 cents a package; simply send name; we mail gum; when sold send money and we mail ring which few can tell from a genuine \$75 diamond; we take gum back if you can't sell. **GARFIELD GUM CO., Dept. 3, Meadville, Pa.**

#### OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. **DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEONARD, OHIO.**





### How to Distill Essences, Toilet Waters, Etc.

OF late, the medical faculty have dwelt so strongly on the great efficacy of pure distilled waters when used for the skin, eyes, and complexion, that the public are at last beginning to believe it, and we may hope soon to see the industry as flourishing, and our complexions as delicately beautiful, as in the good old days—the peach-like bloom shown in the miniatures of our grandmothers' time being, indeed, a reproach to the fair sex of to day.

Apart from the magic effect of pure distilled waters on the skin, the art of distilling is in itself wonderfully interesting, and one which does not present many difficulties to the average intelligent person. A few things are absolutely essential—primarily, a fair sized room fitted with gas, running water, and a sink, and most important of all, a good still. The latter may be bought from five dollars upwards. The cheap ones will distill a fair quantity very satisfactorily, but cannot be relied upon to last any length of time or to distill with absolute purity. For ten or fifteen dollars, however, a very reliable one can be obtained.

Then for the flowers: A suitable piece of ground must be at hand in which to grow roses, violets, thyme, balm, lavender, rosemary, and other herbs and flowers; also elder and lime, unless these are easily obtainable. The process of distillation is then not difficult. The flowers are picked in full bloom early in the morning, and after being soaked in an air-tight jar in double their quantity of water for some hours, are slowly distilled, drop by drop, in an air-tight receiver.

There will naturally be failures at first, and experience will be needed to know accurately the right proportions of flowers and water, the length of time they should digest or soak, the amount of heat needed, etc., for these things vary with different flowers, some, indeed, requiring careful drying before use, others being distilled quite fresh, and on these small points depend the fragrance and the keeping properties of the waters. Therein lies the art, but it is easily acquired with combined practice and intelligence.

Furthermore, it is one which well repays the trouble, as I know from personal experience, having been first inspired to study the subject by the impossibility I found of obtaining such waters absolutely pure, except at ransom prices. I began by distilling only for my own home use, but have since been induced to distill in large quantities for others, so many of my friends finding the same difficulty I had experienced and wishing to benefit by my venture.

Some knowledge should, of course, be obtained of the virtue and value of different flowers and herbs, otherwise it is impossible to arrive at really good results, and it is obviously necessary to know something of the why and wherefore of the effects of heat, cold and fermentation, etc. But in this as in everything else in the world, "practice makes perfect."

L. M. TUTTLE.

### Love and Genius.

SOME men of genius have undoubtedly believed, with Thackeray, that it is better to love foolishly than not at all; that they have practised this philosophy is proved by their memoirs and biographies. Leigh Hunt loved a good girl whose spelling was unconventional, and whose chirography could not be called her chief accomplishment. Keats was wildly, madly in love with a commonplace girl named Fanny Browne. He married her, but she was incapable of appreciating him. Hazlitt, the brilliant essayist, loved the pert, coarse daughter of his landlady. He wrote her a letter which she never answered, and he said that "the rolling years of eternity would not fill up the blank that her failure to answer that letter caused." A practical Scotch girl, Charlotte Carpenter, won Walter Scott's love. She not only hated literature, but objected to writing to him. He wrote her, saying, "You must write me once a week." She replied, "You are quite out of your senses, and you need not put in so many 'musts' in your letters. It is beginning too early." Walter was foolishly in love with Lady Dorothea Sydney, who was his "Saccharissa." She liked his love-making in poetry, but when he proposed marriage in prose the idea did not appeal to her. Alfred de Musset's love for the irresponsible George Sand gave his thoughts such an extraordinary elevation that he wrote many brilliant poems in consequence. Thomson had his Amanda, and Littleton his Nannie. Chaucer sang the praises of many queens, but his one great love was Phillippa Picard de Rouet, the lady-in-waiting to Queen Anne of Bohemia. He waited nine years to marry her, but made it a matter of complaint in several poems. Moore lived up to his theory that love's young dream is the sweetest thing in life. He never let one love get old before he supplanted it with a new. Carey had his Sally of "Sally in Our Alley" fame. Surrey loved Geraldine from the time she was a child in short dresses. Corneille, the astute lawyer, fell in love and became the brilliant dramatic poet. Thus it seems that love, whether successful or otherwise, for a time inspires its votaries.

### Uses for Salt.

SALT puts out a fire in the chimney. Salt in the oven under baking-tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings. Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on the carpet will prevent stain.

Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on a carpet will help in removing the spot.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.

Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

### HER DAY OUT.

Mr. Binks—I notice Mary is just going out.

Mrs. Binks—That girl's past my comprehension. Other days she never has anything done, but her day out she has all fixed up and finished in a couple of hours.

Mr. Binks—In that case why not remedy matters by letting every day be her day out.

### Bits of Information.

IN Germany the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

A POUND of sheep's wool produces one square yard of cloth.

AN egg contains as much nourishment as 1½ lb. of grapes, or 1¼ lb. of cherries.

IN Italy there are more theatres in proportion to the population than in any other country.

MORE than 2,000 people earn a living in Paris by fortune-telling, their total yearly earnings being estimated at upwards of \$800,000.

MAN is the universal animal. It is estimated that there are 1,500,000,000 of him on the globe. The sheep rank next with 500,000,000; there are 300,000,000 cattle; 100,000,000 hogs; 60,000,000 horses continue the list.

IN battle only one ball out of eighty-five usually takes effect.

LONG-LIVED BIRDS.—Some birds are exceedingly long-lived. The swan, it is ascertained by means of unquestionable record, has been known to exist over 300 years. A sea-eagle, captured in 1715, then already several years of age, died 104 years afterwards, in 1891; and a white-headed vulture, captured in 1708, died in 1826 in one of the aviaries of the Schoenbrunn Castle, near Vienna, having passed 118 years in captivity.

THE LARGEST LIBRARY.—The largest library in the world is the National Library of France, founded by Louis XIV., and which contains 1,400,000 books, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, 150,000 coins and gold medals, 1,300,000 engravings, and 100,000 portraits.

AN English expert declares that he knows of at least 600 counterfeits of the old masters which are now hanging in private galleries of the United States, and all of which were originally purchased in Europe at very high prices.

### Ladies' Pneumatic Bathing Corsets and Life Preservers,



SHOWN UNDER SUIT.



SHOWN OVER SUIT.

are light, neat and comfortable. Contain air enough to support the body in the water without an effort, thus enabling the wearer to become an expert swimmer. Should always be carried by those traveling on the water, as they are absolute life preservers. We make gentlemen's Bathing Vests; also Children's Corsets and Vests, which when worn will prevent all danger of drowning. Stamp for catalogue.

Pneumatic Vest & Corset Co.,

18 West 14th St., New York.

## French Housewives.



THERE are few women so busy or so thrifty as the French middle-class housewife, the *bonne bourgeoisie* of the towns, or the better-half of a man who has retired from business to a small country estate, or even the wives of notaries and doctors in the provinces. Many take an active yet retiring part in their husband's business, by keeping the books and acting as cashier, but when this is not necessary they are the best housekeepers in the world.

In the Autumn they are very busy indeed. They collect the moderate-sized tomatoes that ripen after the main crop has been gathered, see that each one is perfect, wipe them with a clean cloth, and pack them in large earthenware jars, completely covering them with good olive oil, and then tie them down. The air is thus quite excluded from the fruit, and during the Winter the tomatoes come out a few at a time, perfectly fresh, and the oil, being quite clean and good, is used to fry fish or vegetables in. Not the least particle of waste attaches to this method of preserving the popular and wholesome fruit that is even more valued in French than in American cookery.

When the Frenchwoman leaves her country house, or her shooting-box, in Autumn, and returns to town for the Winter, she is very particular about closing the rooms in such a manner that there shall be no close or damp smell about them when reopened the following season. Every sprig of mint that has not been dried for Winter is gathered from the garden and strewn about the floors. It dries very gradually as time goes on, and leaves a faint sweet odor, but the atmosphere remains perfectly fresh.

When feathered game is brought in, it is plucked and drawn, and the inside filled with small bits of vegetable charcoal. The birds are then sewn up in white muslin, or what we call cheese cloth, and hung in a dark place, where there is a continual current of air. Poultry is treated in a similar way, but not plucked.

There are two ways practised of keeping fish fresh for two or three days. One is to cut the principal artery in the neck and remove it. If skilfully done, the smaller veins come away at the same time. Another is to make a paste of white breadcrumb and alcohol, stuff as much as possible in the gills and the mouth, and thoroughly wrap the fish up in a big bundle of fresh-cut nettles, covering them with straw, and sprinkling with water once or twice a day.

If there has been a good crop of grapes, it is desirable to keep a few bunches for Christmas and other Winter festivities. The French house-mistress has them cut with a very long piece of stalk on the end nearest the vine rod, and places this stalk in a bottle of water, with a bit or two of charcoal in it. The bottles must be very carefully placed in a dry storeroom, and the stems wired to prevent them from falling out, and the grapes will keep perfectly. Another plan is to cut the bunches in the ordinary way, and put each in a bag of oiled paper, so large that it does not touch the grapes. The mouth of the bag is gathered up round the stem, and secured with sealing-wax, so that no air gets in, and then the bunches are hung from hooks in a dry, airy room.

While in the country, or whenever she can get fresh sorrel, the French cook will take care of the water in which it has been boiled,

and wash her sponges in it. This method is quite as effectual as cleansing them with lemon-juice or chemicals, and considerably cheaper.

Here is one method of cooking the mushrooms so abundant in Autumn that is well-nigh universal in France. The peasant practises it as well as the *chef*, and it preserves both juice and flavor. Use them perfectly fresh, peel, wipe, and lay in a soup plate, or a little earthenware pan, with a lid to it. If it is a soup plate, turn another over it. Put in a good piece of butter and a sprinkling of pepper and salt, and stand on a hot plate or in the oven. Cook till tender, and let no metal touch them unless it be a silver fork or spoon.

Great bunches of heather are often cut and dried. When judiciously picked into sprays, they make capital backgrounds for Winter flower vases, or mixed with freshly-cut blossoms, they make a few go a long way, and only the initiated ever know what the light-colored little flower is.

LOUIS DUROIS.

## Salad Sandwiches.

TAKE a good sized roll and cut a round from the bottom within half an inch of the edge of the roll; set it aside for future use. Scrape out as much as possible of the crumb of the roll without making holes in the crust. Prepare chicken and tongue, or any other meat you like, to fill the rolls as follows: Mince very finely cooked veal and ham, beef and mutton, or chicken and tongue may be used, and to two teaspoonfuls of the meat add one of reduced white sauce. To make this, stir over the fire until it gets thick one tablespoonful of fine flour with a gill of milk, cream, or good white broth; then mix in two ozs. of butter, stirring very rapidly to prevent the sauce getting lumpy or burning; add pepper, salt, and a very small pinch of nutmeg, and, when the sauce is cold, a little lettuce carefully freed from stalk. Mix it with the meat and fill the rolls, putting in the round at the bottom. Place the rolls tastefully on a suitable dish, either for supper, luncheon, or high-tea.

"No, Willie, dear," said mamma; "no more cakes to-night. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?" "Well," replied Willie; "I can sleep on my back."

## QUEEN OF FASHION, New York:

I am delighted with your book and take much pleasure in showing it to my friends and think you will receive several subscribers from this place very soon.

MRS. R. M. POTTS,  
Hartsville, Tenn.

GO-AHEAD AMERICAN WOMEN.—American women are going ahead in daring and unconventionality. There is Miss Grace Hubbard, of Iowa, who is a civil engineer, and has been given the contract by the United States Government Survey for the maps of Montana. Miss Minnie F. Clay has been appointed captain of a steamer on Lake Sebago, Maine, having passed the examination for pilot and navigator. Mrs. Annie A. de Barr has been given a license as mechanical engineer by the Chicago Board of Examiners, and is in sole charge of a stationary engine. Mrs. Merrifield is night manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Miss Colfax has charge of the Michigan City Lighthouse. Miss Jenny Hilton is one of the most successful gold prospectors of Arizona; and Mrs. Hill is a great ranch owner.

## Culinary Hints.

AFRICASSEED fowl should always be put upon the platter in one way, says a cooking teacher, so that the server may know where to find the different parts, and there may be as little as possible of the splashing of gravy in the diving about of an exploring carving-fork. Put the back in the middle, says the authority, and the breast on top of it. Cross the drumsticks, and lay them at either side, with the second joints at the ends. The wings should be placed outside these. If two fowls are served, the arrangement is simply repeated at the other end of the platter.



BISQUE of clams is particularly nice for a luncheon. Pour one cup of cold water over twenty-five clams. Chop fine and bring the liquor to a boil, skimming well. Add the clams and boil up again. Stir in one-quarter cup of dry bread-crumbs and one tablespoonful of butter rubbed smoothly into two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir till cooked, and then press through a sieve. Return to the fire, and add one pint scalded cream. Season with pepper, and serve at once. This dish will not bear reheating.

## The Common Impulse.

"Of course," said the importer, "perfection is beyond the bounds of human expectation."

"To be sure," replied the statesman.

"It is unreasonable to look for a tariff that will be absolutely flawless."

"Wholly unreasonable."

"And so long as there must be defects"—

"Yes."

"I thought that I might as well do what I could to have them benefit me instead of somebody else."

## The Reason Why!

## IT'S

not a matter of a year's experience to build a bicycle, the

## SUPERIORITY

of which does not exist. The Stanley Bicycle is built by us in our own factory from the best material money and science can produce. Every part fully guaranteed. Building wheels

## IS

not an experiment with us. It has been our life study. We construct a wheel upon principals that are

## Unquestioned by Experts.

The '97 Stanley Cycle possesses practical up-to-date features. Our catalogues are free. Write for one to

The Stanley Cycle Mfg. Co.,

138-144 W. 14th St., New York.



## Answers to Correspondents.



## Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.

## RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.
2. Letters requiring answers in next month's number should be forwarded as early as possible in the month, but not later than the 1st. of the month previous to date of issue, to ensure reply.
3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of *The Queen of Fashion*, 142-146 W. 14th St., New York City.

MRS. B. L. S., GENEVA. — Bolero and figaro are synonymous words meaning the same thing. Either name is derived from the short waisted Spanish jacket, a feature of the national dress of that country. For your other query, see answer to Carrie R. published in this column.

MRS. A. R. P., TEXAS. — The rates paid for poetry vary greatly with the different magazines, the literary quality of the production offered, and the fame of the author. Naturally an unknown writer is not paid as much as one whose genius has made his name famous. At present we have on hand all the poetry that we can use for some time to come.

CARRIE R. — Hard water is very injurious to the complexion. You can make a perfumed water softening preparation yourself if you do not mind a little trouble. Proceed as follows: Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., of powdered borax,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., of castile soap, 2 ozs., of powdered orris root, 2 ozs., of wheat flour, 3 ozs., of almond meal; mix these and add to them 5 drops of oil of bitter almonds and 1 drachm of oil of bergamot. A tablespoonful of this powder will soften the water in your wash pitcher if put in some hours before using. Oatmeal tied up in little bags makes a nice softener for the bath.

MYRA, LAMBERTVILLE, N. J. — Wash the straw hat carefully with warm water in which liquid ammonia has been poured, (about a tablespoonful to a quart of water). When clean, brush over with the white of an egg and dry quickly.

VIOLET. — 1. A stylish pattern for a bathing suit is shown on page 395 of this magazine. 2. Have a skirt and coat or Eton made of white piqué or duck and wear this with pretty shirt waists of lawn, dimity, Swiss or wash silk.

MRS. W. T. M., VIRGINIA. — Mitts are entirely out of fashion and are never worn now. If you object to kid, why not wear silk gloves in Summer?

MRS. ROSE M., VERMONT. — The best recipe for chocolate wafers as given by Miss Parloa is as follows: Grate four ounces chocolate, and mix with it two tablespoonfuls of flour and one fourth of a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, clove, and baking powder. Separate six eggs. Add one cupful of powdered sugar to the yolks, and beat until very light; then add the grated yellow rind and the juice of half a lemon, and beat five minutes longer. Now add the dry mixture, and with a spoon lightly cut in the whites, which

are first to be beaten to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into buttered shallow pans, having it about half an inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. When the cake is cool, spread a thin layer of currant jelly over one sheet, and place the other sheet on this. Ice with vanilla icing; and when this hardens, cut in squares. It is particularly nice to serve with ice cream.

R. L. M., WASHINGTON. — Clean the gloves with benzine. Put on one glove at a time and rub with a flannel dipped in benzine with the disengaged hand. Be careful not to dry before the fire. The gloves dry very nicely in the sun. Do not attempt to clean tan or dark kid gloves. Suede of any shade cleans, also kid gloves of pale colors.

"BONAPARTE." — Many calisthenic exercises, as well as rowing and playing tennis, are excellent for the purpose you mention. Bathing in cold water every morning, accompanied by gentle friction, is also said to be good.

OLD SUBSCRIBER. — A very nice shampoo wash, which will form a lather, may be made up as follows: Glycerine, three-quarters of a fluid ounce; *eau de Cologne*, one and a-quarter fluid ounces; fluid extract of quillaia, one and a-quarter fluid ounces; alcohol, two and a-half fluid ounces; rose-water, three and a-half fluid ounces. Shake well before using.

## The Spring and Summer Number of "The Bazar Dressmaker."

The Spring and Summer number of "The Bazar Dressmaker," the most reliable and best illustrated fashion catalogue on the market, is now ready for delivery. It contains pictures of every pattern published by The McCall Co.—over six hundred different designs for ladies, misses and children. It is a large and handsomely printed 76-page publication, size  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ . The pattern designs show the very latest and most tasteful fashions for costumes, capes and jackets, as well as new ideas in collars, sleeves, bodice decorations, etc. Up-to-date dressmakers cannot afford to be without it, while it is absolutely indispensable to ladies who do their own sewing.

Price, including postage, 25 cents. At our agencies, 20 cents.

## Odds and Ends of Interesting Reading Matter.

THE mothers of the South Sea Islands have as curious a manner of expressing disapproval when their children are naughty as they have of caressing them. When a child needs punishment its mother bites it, usually on the upper part of its arm. Another infliction she bestows upon it is a sharp pull of the hair. She seldom slaps or beats it. Her caresses are a gentle seizure—one cannot call it a bite—with the teeth, upon the cheek. Another is the drawing of her thumb across its eyebrows or cheek. Nose rubbing is the equivalent in the islands for kissing.

If girls understood the advantages of apple-eating there would probably be quite a huge run upon the market for the fruit. Doctors say that apples act directly upon the liver, thus strengthening the digestion, and, as a consequence, improving the texture of the skin and the color of the complexion. Raw apples are the best, but baked ones may be substituted for a change, or if the fresh fruit should be found unpalatable or difficult of digestion. The old rule that fruit in the morning is gold, in the afternoon is silver and in the evening is lead, is quite exploded. Many people find that a light meal of fresh fruit directly before getting into bed induces comfortable sleep, and in every way is an immense success.

THE contented wife of a man who had seen better days was complimented upon her cheery good humor under the circumstances. "It's nothing," she said; "when I found I couldn't have what I liked I learned to like what I could have."

A RECIPE for sweetly-perfumed sachets never comes amiss, and as the one given here is detested by moths just as infinitely as it is enjoyed by human beings, the mixture is well worth making. Take one ounce each of cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, caraway seeds, mace, and tonquin beans, pound to powder, and mix them with six ounces of orris root, which must also be in powder. These ingredients may be obtained ready crushed at a good druggists. The best bag in which they can be enclosed is one of not over-fine muslin, and the miller's sack design, with the opening tied round with ribbon, is a good one.

## BE SURE THIS SIGNATURE

is on every pattern you buy. Others not genuine. Beware of Imitations. This signature means standard of merit; it means a carefully cut pattern; it means a reliable pattern: in short, it means a perfect pattern in every particular.

## The McCall Bazar Patterns

have been models for dressmakers for over twenty-seven years. Do not be persuaded to take any other. Insist upon having a McCall Bazar Pattern.

Hundreds of leading dry goods and department stores throughout the United States sell them; but, if you are not convenient to any of them, send to us. You can send a post-office money-order; they only cost 3 cents fee for any sum up to \$2.50, or you can enclose two-cent stamps. Orders by mail receive our prompt attention. Patterns are mailed same day orders are received. Be sure to give number and size wanted. Address

THE McCALL CO., 142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

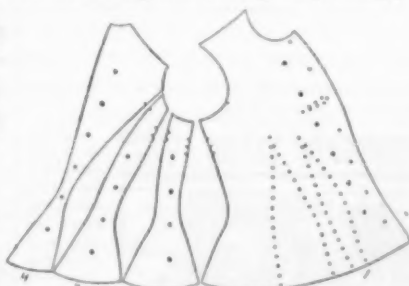
## HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCALL PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, colarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where turns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the

material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fin proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL. That is the reason we have sold MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the turn.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

**Allow for Seams** not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

### HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

THE McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

### The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

#### FREE PATTERN BLANK.

#### MAIL ORDER BLANK.

<p>42 DATE.....189</p> <p>THE QUEEN OF FASHION, 144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.</p> <p>Enclosed find fifty cents for one years' subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the.....</p> <p>number and a FREE pattern. No.....Size.....</p> <p>Name.....</p> <p>Post-Office.....County.....</p> <p>St. No. (if necessary).....State.....</p>	<p>McCALL COMPANY, 144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.</p> <p>Enclosed find.....cents, for which send Pattern</p> <p>No.....Size.....</p> <p>Name.....</p> <p>Address.....</p>
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If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

## Household Medicines.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH  
A POUND OF CURE.

While THE QUEEN OF FASHION does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travelers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a simple remedy for trifling ailments, and if the medicine were at hand in many cases a heavy doctor's bill would be saved.

### HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION has made an arrangement with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a

### CASE OF HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills, compounded for country physicians who dispense their own medicines from the regular prescriptions of the pharmacopœia:

100 anti-constipation pills.  
100 anti-dyspeptic pills.  
100 iron pills.  
100 little cathartic pills.  
100 quinine pills, of two grains each.  
100 liver pills.

The price of this Case, postage paid, is \$1.00; or sent free for a club of only Four Subscribers at 50 cents each, making \$2.00 in all.

Or sent with a year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, including a free pattern, for only \$1.15.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

### PRIZE STORY.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

One of the greatest philosophers who ever worked for mankind was Benjamin Franklin.

He is known as the man who caught lightning with a kite.

The pocketbooks for corrections of the above story go to Mrs. A. E. Robbins, Iron Mountain, Mich.; Mrs. Pryce Jones, Walton, Ills.; Mrs. P. A. Houze, Badger, Iowa; Miss A. Meyer, 1043 2nd St., Davenport, Iowa. The winners of patterns will be notified by mail as usual.

### Handsome Rings.



No. 882



No. 941

Either of these rings, No. 882 and No. 941, will be sent Free, post-paid, for two subscribers to "The Queen of Fashion." They are rolled gold rings. Good quality. No. 882 is set with pearls and turquoise. No. 941 is set with single white stone.

When ordering a ring send a piece of paper that just goes around the finger.

### Child's or Misses'

#### Solid Gold Band Ring.



This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "The Queen of Fashion" and 10 cents added money. Address,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 W. 14th St., New York.

## OUR SPECIAL VASELINE OFFER.

Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years, and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone. It is a product of petroleum, refined by processes of filtration just as sugar is refined. THE QUEEN OF FASHION, by a special arrangement with the "CHESEBROUGH MFG CO., THE ONLY MAKERS OF VASELINE," is able to offer a chest of Vaseline remedies that should be in every house. This box we call "The Queen of Fashion Chest." Let it be distinctly understood that only one "Chest" will be sent to any address. The "Chest" contains

1 Cake Vaseline Soap.

1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.

1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.

1 Two Ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.

1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

Vaseline Soap is good for all family purposes. Vaseline Camphor Ice is used to cure affections of the skin and to relieve colds in the head, catarrh, etc. Vaseline Cold Cream is for use in cases of chafing and after shaving. The uses of Cold Cream are so numerous as to need no further mention. Pure Vaseline is useful every day in the year in well-regulated households. Capsicum Vaseline is a cure for colds in the chest, throat, etc. It is also a speedy cure for toothache. The lowest retail price of this box mailed, is 71 cents. Now comes the wonderful part of the offer.

Step into any reliable drug store and see what you would have to pay for these articles in the Vaseline Chest. We offer them much less than cost as an inducement for subscriptions.

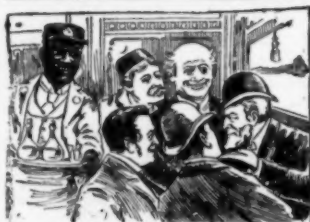
We will send the chest of remedies above mentioned to any lady who will try to take subscriptions for us, for her promise to do so and 25 cents, unless there is already a Queen of Fashion club-raiser in her town, in which event we will send the box for 25 cents and the names of several ladies in other towns who might raise clubs for us.

Or we will send it in connection with a year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION with a pattern free as a premium, for only 60 cents.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th Street,  
New York City.

There is more dyspepsia cure in "Drummers' Yarns" than in tons of chewing gum.—Dr. L. S. Stows.

### Drummers' Yarns. Fourth Crop.



Containing the funniest stories, the wittiest anecdotes, the very best side-splitting Yarns ever published. Whenever a humorous situation occurs in a Drummer's varied experience, or is suggested to his vivid imagination, it is carefully stored away in his memory grip, to be brought out fresh and sparkling for the delectation of his fun-loving associates. The funny-man of the stage is "not in it" with the "Knight of the Grip." Last year's chestnuts don't go with the Drummer. He can give to the end-man in a Minstrel show the big and the little Casino and beat him nineteen points in twenty-one. The Drummer who cannot tell a New Funny Story upon the slightest provocation has no standing in the Guild. Throw two or more of them together in the smoking department of a Pullman car, and the exchange of Witty Yarns is as certain as day after night. The grinning porter forgets his tip, and the hungry listener his dinner. Each is in duty bound to surpass the other, and when once started in his favorite diversion, nothing will stop a story-telling Drummer but a stroke of lightning or an order. HERE THEY ARE! The very latest and freshest and wittiest. Caught on the fly by one of the fraternity, who is known from Maine to California. These funny yarns and laughable pictures will not set a broken neck, nor protect you against fire, but they will cure most of the ills that visit suffering humanity. Then laugh and grow fat! The many funny engravings are made to fit the Yarns, and some of them would make a horse laugh. This great book contains 112 large pages, size 7 x 10 inches, with handsome cover. Price 25 cts., post-paid.

or sent with a year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION and a free pattern, for only 60 cents.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th Street,  
New York City.

## Sterling Silver Thimble

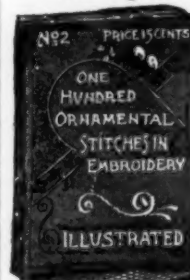


604.—This Sterling Silver Thimble, handsomely chased edge, will be sent, post-paid, for two yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, or for one subscriber and 10 cts. added money.

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144-146 West 14th St., New York.

## One Hundred Ornamental Stitches in Embroidery.

With Eight Full-Page Illustrations.



For ornamenting the seams of Crazy Patchwork, or for other ornamental work where Fancy Stitches are used. It shows how pieces for patchwork may be put together to get the best effect, how to cover up seams with fancy stitches, how to join edges, and many other things.

The book illustrates over one hundred and fifty of these Stitches, and besides this gives explicit directions for taking.

Art Embroidery Stitches, comprising the Outline Stitch, the Kensington Stitch, Arrasene and Chenille Embroidery, Ribbon Work, Plush or Tufted Stitch, etc. It also tells how to do Kensington Patching.

It is one of the most valuable little books on embroidery and needlework, and the low price places it within the reach of all. Sent, postpaid, for 15 CENTS PER COPY.

## SELF THREADING THIMBLE.



Teeth and eyes saved. Needle threading conquered at last. This patent thimble combines a needle threader B, through which a needle can be easily threaded. Also a thread cutter A, which never dulls. Two ingenious attachments saving teeth, biting thread, and eyes threading needle while sewing.

The thimbles are highly polished and plated and resemble coin silver. The threader is the most perfect ever produced. The combination thimble and threader retail for 10 cts. though they have been sold as high as a dollar a piece.

### Offer No. XXI.

"One Hundred Ornamental Stitches in Embroidery," and "Self Threading Thimble" sent for two yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York.



No. 1672

No. 1672 is a Beautiful Solid Gold Ring, set with three real Pearls. Sent free as a premium for a club of only 12 subscribers at fifty cents each, or for sale at \$2.75.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th St., New York.

## Special Notice

TO ANY LADY who has sent us a club of subscribers and who is entitled to be called our club-raiser, we will send a handsome Certificate, giving her authority to take subscribers in her town and vicinity, if she writes to us within a short time and names the postmaster or some well-known business man in her town as reference.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th St., New York.



## MENLYPTOL



Endorsed by the Medical Profession.  
Gives immediate relief in the treatment of

**COLD IN THE HEAD,  
CATARRH, HAY FEVER,  
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,**  
in fact, all diseases of the respiratory organs. A powerful antiseptic, destroying all germs and microbes.

**PRICE 10 CENTS.**  
**It Clears the Head—**  
**It Strengthens the Voice.**

**DIRECTIONS.**—Remove the stopper and place the bottom or nasal piece to the nostril and draw a long, deep breath. For Throat and Lung trouble inhale by the mouth.

It is not necessary to keep it corked, as it can be carried in the pocket, open, for months without losing its strength.

### TESTIMONIALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
Menlyptol has given me more relief from my catarrh than any remedy I have ever used.  
F. T. WOODINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.  
I had severe cold in the head. Your Menlyptol gave me instant relief.  
CHAS. L. KUCKER.

COALPORT, Pa.  
Menlyptol has cured me of hay fever, and I will always keep it by me to use in case of obstructed breathing.  
MARY R. NEVLING.

Each bottle will last for months and cure or relieve all these kinds of sickness in a family. Agents sell them readily at 10 cents. We will furnish them at 55 cents per half dozen, delivered free, or will send one dozen for a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each, or four for one subscriber at 50 cents, and 10 cents added money.

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142-146 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

## Wilson's Modern Dances.

A Full and Complete Exposition of all the Newest and Popular Dances.



The York,  
La Pavane,  
Military  
Schottische,  
Christmas  
Folk,  
Highland  
Schottische,  
Waltz  
Caprice,  
etc. etc.

with the fullest and most explicit directions, illustrated by diagrams of the figures and bars of music, showing the times and the movements. It contains also full instruction as to all that is required for balls, sociables, parties, etc.; how to make the arrangements; the responsibilities and duties of officers and committees; the rules of conduct and etiquette; in short, all that the managers of or parties to a dance need to know. By studying it, plainly-written pages the gentleman not only easily learns the rudimentary positions and movements, but he gains that entire mastery of all the etiquette of fashionable dancing reunions that qualifies him to prompt and adroitly lead his fair partner in all the advances, retirades, swingings, and balances, while the lady learns from this book how to gracefully yield to the slightest hint and gentest motion of her skilled partner. A PERFECT INSTRUCTOR. Price 25 cts.

or free for one subscriber at 50 cents and 10 cents added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-144-146 W. 14th St., New York.

## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

### Club-Raisers Wanted

Every lady who reads this article may become a QUEEN OF FASHION club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to get subscribers for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all the year round, if they will just drop us a line for particulars.

Address,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

### \$1. GIVEN EVERY WEEK FOR LARGEST CLUB RECEIVED THAT WEEK.

Our subscribers should make their clubs as large as possible, each week, when sending them in, because a difference of one subscriber may gain a prize of one dollar. We give the dollar prize to the lady sending the largest club received by us each week whether it be worked for specially or not. We are able to give the most readable magazine ever published because of the immense subscription list we have and we offer these beautiful premiums and valuable prizes so as to get a list even larger than it is at present. The winners of our weekly prizes of \$1 are:

Feb. 9, divided between Hattie L. Cowles, Plantsville, Conn., Emma McCurdy, No Vassalboro, Maine, Vera Lawrence, Merrill, Iowa, club of 16.  
Feb. 16, Miss Sadie Galme, Karitan, N. J., club of 10.  
Feb. 23, Mrs. Morris Delta, 227 Chestnut St., Hannibal, Mo., club of 7.  
Feb. 27, Milo Frison, Albion, N. Y., D. H. Fulton, Gainesville, Ala., Miss Idella Gray, Painesville, Ohio, Club of 6 divided.  
Mar. 2, Mrs. F. L. Weed, New Canaan, Conn., Club of 16.  
Mar. 15, Mrs. Irene Henry, Leon, Iowa, Club of 16.  
Mar. 22, E. J. Beck, Livermore Falls, Maine, Club of 37.  
March 30, Mrs. Pepper, Waltham, Mass., club of 22.  
April 8, Mrs. A. D. Ferris, Freeport, Ill., club of 10.  
April 15, Miss Grace Walker, Oxford, N. Y., club of 12.  
April 22, Miss Nettie Tuttle, West Brook, N. Y., club of 10.



### Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for \$5.00, or for sixteen yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of ten subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th Street,  
New York City.

## A Handsome Watch.

Sent FREE For Six Subscribers at Fifty Cents Each.



Many of the men and boys are interested in looking over THE QUEEN OF FASHION premium pages and for their benefit we have arranged with the wholesale jewelry trade for a good, serviceable watch and chain. This watch will please any man or boy. It will not do for a girl. Take this copy of the magazine and get for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, six subscribers at fifty cents each and receive the watch free, as a premium. Every one of the six subscribers will get a pattern free as a premium.

Address

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

## Pratt's Chart of Chords for the Piano.

A Quick Method of Learning to Play the Piano Without a Teacher.



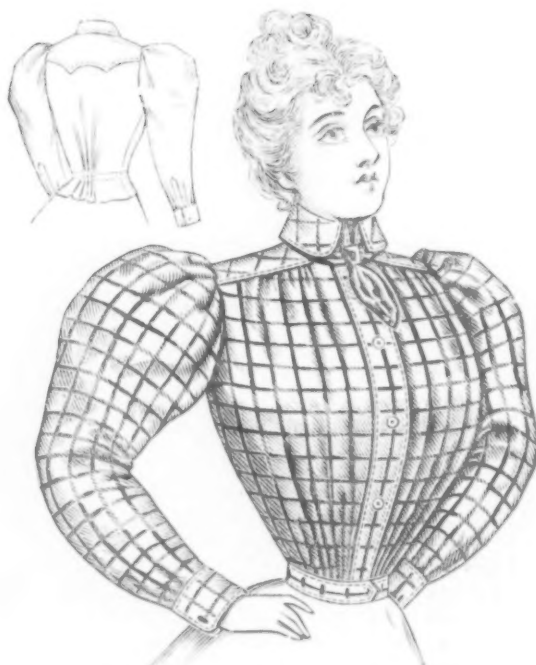
Intended for those who have not the time to take lessons. A complete self-instructor, enabling anyone to play the piano or organ at sight. This chart is the practical result of years of study by CHARLES E. PRATT, the noted American composer and musician. With this chart anyone can become an expert pianist, playing accompaniments to the most difficult songs at sight, as well as dance music, marches, etc. This chart is valuable to the advanced musician as well as to the beginner, embracing nearly every major and minor chord used in music. It is the most comprehensive yet simplest chart ever published, and is endorsed by teachers and musicians everywhere.

To introduce PRATT'S CHART in every home, we will send free with each chart the "GIANT ALBUM OF SONGS," containing 184 Songs, with words and music, including the great hits, "I Won't Be a Nun," and "The Mountain Maid's Invitation." Also old and new favorites, and war songs. The price of the chart alone is \$1, but until further notice we will send PRATT'S CHART, and the GIANT ALBUM OF SONGS, postpaid, for 25 cents.

or free for one subscriber at 50 cents and 10 cents added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

# Four Grand Offers.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4777

**No. 1.** A pattern of this very Stylish Shirt Waist, in any size, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure, or any other McCall Bazar Pattern which you may prefer, and a year's subscription to **THE QUEEN OF FASHION**, only **50 cents**.

**No. 2.** A pattern as above, **THE QUEEN OF FASHION** one year, and **MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE** one year, will all be sent for only **\$1.10**.

**No. 3.** A pattern as above, **THE QUEEN OF FASHION** one year, and the **COSMOPOLITAN** magazine one year, will all be sent for only **\$1.10**.

**No. 4.** A pattern as above, **THE QUEEN OF FASHION** one year, and **McCLURE'S MAGAZINE** one year, will be sent for only **\$1.10**.

The McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as the "reliable patterns." They have not an equal for style. They always fit.

Send your remittance to

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NEW YORK CITY.